

No. 13502



Korea Today

PYONGYANG

11

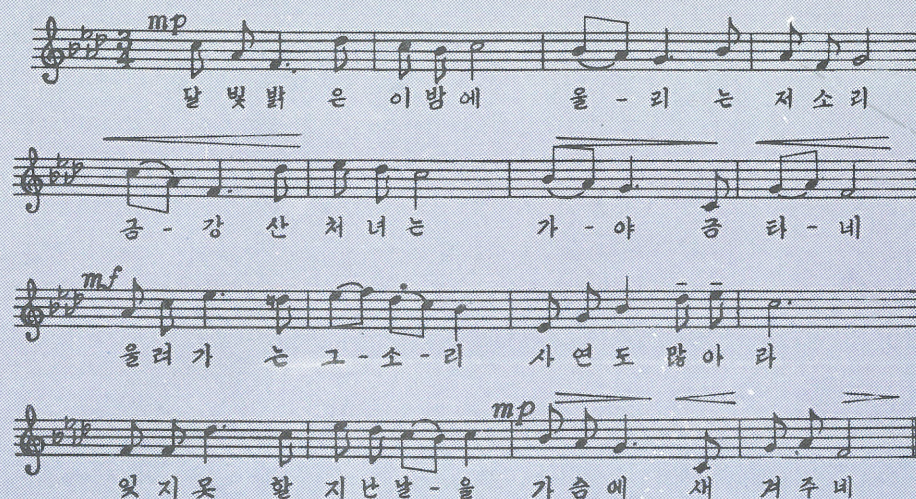
1974

PER. DIV.
DEC 26 1974
NYPL



달빛 밝은 이 밤에

느리지 않고 처량하게



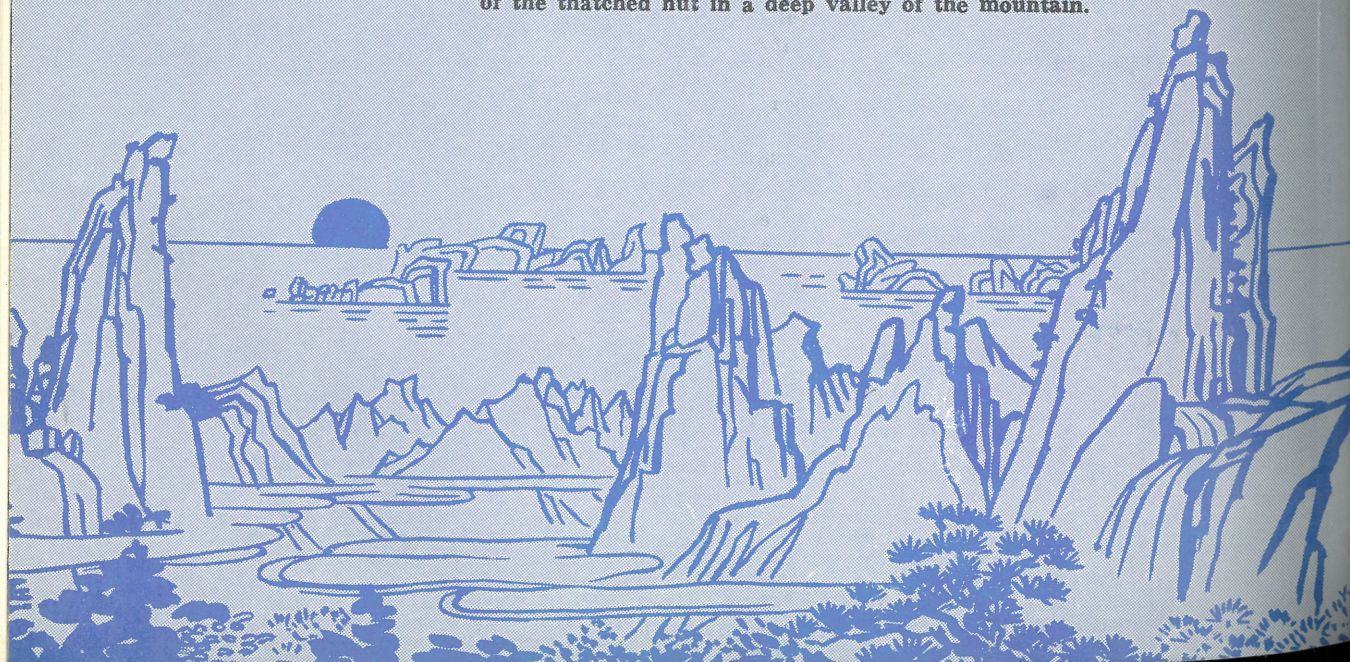
AT THE MOONLIGHT NIGHT

from the Revolutionary Opera "The Song of Kumgang-san Mountain"

The girl of Kumgang-san is playing on the *kayagum*,
The sweet sound wafting through the moonlight night!
The tune is so touching,
The memories of the unforgettable past come back.

The bright moon makes my heart yearn;
The flowers of magnolia make me sad.
Where is my father? no one can tell.
As a little girl, I was torn off from him in tears of blood.

The sight of the moonlit magnolia tree
Brings back the memories of the past to the mother.
She thinks of her husband who was taken away nobody knows where
On the day when magnolia flowers were in full bloom in the courtyard
of the thatched hut in a deep valley of the mountain.



Korea Today

MONTHLY JOURNAL

PUBLISHED BY THE FOREIGN LANGUAGES
PUBLISHING HOUSE

11 (No. 218) 1974

Pyongyang, Korea

CONTENTS

Answers to the Questions Raised by Secretary-General of Peru-Korea Institute of Culture and Friendship KIM IL SUNG	2
The Successes Made by the Republic of Togo in the Building of a New Society Are Greatly Contributing to the Cause of Complete Liberation and Unity of Africa KIM IL SUNG	12
Under the Leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea, Korea Has Made a Fruitful Development in All Domains, Political, Economic and Cultural, by Embodying the Idea of Juche GNASSINGBE EYADEMA	16
The Fatherly Leader's Great Love for Our Writers and Artists	19
Programme Document Which Pointed Out the Right Way to Creation of Revolutionary Literature and Arts	23
Revolutionary Literary and Art Thought of the Party and Its Brilliant Embodiment	26
"President Kim Il Sung Is the Great Leader Who Guides the Struggle for Liberation of All Mankind to Victory" Kaname Hayashi	31
Taedong-gang Power Station under Construction	36
Forty-fifth Anniversary of Kwangju Student Movement	38
Miners in Tanchon District Are Making Great Leap Forward	40
"Resolution on Korea" Adopted at Fourth ASA Congress	43
Faith	44
"Incident of Shooting" at Traitor Pak Jung Hi and Vicious Ruse of Reactionaries	46
US Imperialism Is Real Ruler of South Korea (1)	48
Chuul Spa	52
The Struggle of the Third World People for Defending Natural Resources Algeria Advances Vigorously along the Road of Anti-imperialism and Independence	55
Tanaka's Ominous Trip to South Korea	56

FRONT COVER: Upholding the revolutionary policy of grand socialist construction, the builders of the Youth Chemical Factory are making a great innovation in assembling equipment by waging a powerful "speed campaign"

Printed in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS RAISED BY SECRETARY-GENERAL OF PERU-KOREA INSTITUTE OF CULTURE AND FRIENDSHIP KIM IL SUNG

(June 13, 1974)

QUESTION: Mr. President, would you tell us what is most important at the present stage of the Korean revolution and would you give the peoples of Peru and Latin America an account of the significance of what has been achieved in the past years and what will be done in future by the Korean revolution, to put it more concretely, by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, your Government, your Party and your people?

ANSWER: The most important problem arising at the present stage of the Korean revolution is to achieve the country's reunification. It is the greatest desire and supreme revolutionary task of our nation to reunify the divided country.

Our nation which had lived in the same territory with one culture and one language for ages was divided in two owing to the occupation of south Korea by the US imperialists after liberation. The territorial division and national split caused the people in the southern half of our country to remain in the status of a colonial slave as ever even after liberation, and placed grave difficulties in the way of our revolution.

As long as the tragic state of national split continues, there can be no complete liberation of the country and the nation nor the nationwide victory of the cause of socialism and communism. Therefore, we set it as the most important revolutionary task to reunify the country, and energetically fought for its accomplishment from the first days of national division following liberation.

The consistent policy maintained by our Party and the Government of the Republic in the struggle for achieving the cause of national reunification is to strengthen three revolutionary forces. In other words, our Party and the Government of the Republic have held fast to the policy of striving, first, to strengthen the revolutionary forces of the northern half of the Republic, secondly, to strengthen the revolutionary forces of south Korea and, thirdly, to strengthen the international revolutionary forces and tighten solidarity with them in order to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

It is the decisive guarantee of national re-

unification to strengthen the revolutionary forces of the northern half of the Republic.

Under the conditions in which the country was divided after liberation, our Party put forward the line of turning the northern half of the Republic into a solid base of the Korean revolution and energetically pushed ahead with the revolution and construction in the northern half of the Republic.

In the past years the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic led the masses of the people to successfully carry out the democratic and the socialist revolution and vigorously push ahead with the building of socialism in the northern half of the Republic, so that our revolutionary forces have been firmly built up in all fields of politics, economy, culture and military and that the northern half has been turned into a powerful base of the Korean revolution, into a socialist base.

We have established an advanced socialist system and done away with the sources of exploitation and poverty once and for all in the northern half of the Republic. Freed from exploitation and oppression for good, the working people of our country enjoy an independent and creative life to their hearts' content as the masters of the country. Today all the working people of our country are armed firmly with the Juche idea and closely united around the Party with one mind and one will. This is the most valuable success we have made and a decisive guarantee for a new victory in the revolutionary struggle and construction work.

Our people rehabilitated the national economy severely damaged by the war in a short span of time and built a solid independent national economy and creditably fulfilled the historical task of socialist industrialisation by waging a heroic struggle with the display

of high revolutionary spirit of self-reliance under the correct guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea. Today our independent national economy meets by its own products almost all the needs for the prosperity and development of the country and the improvement of the people's livelihood, and continues developing at a high tempo with our own raw materials and technique, without being affected in the least by the economic upheaval which is sweeping the whole world.

We have registered brilliant successes in cultural construction, too. Thanks to the correct education policy of the Workers' Party of Korea, a large contingent of national cadres including more than 600,000 technicians and specialists has already been trained, and the universal compulsory ten-year senior middle school education is now successfully introduced in our country. All-round, brilliant efflorescence and development is now achieved in the socialist national culture of our country.

By carrying through the self-defence military line, we have built up strong defence power to successfully frustrate all the aggressive manoeuvres of the imperialists and firmly defend the gains of the revolution.

All these successes our people have achieved in the revolutionary struggle and construction work over the past years are a firm guarantee of the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and a great where-withal for accomplishing the cause of socialism and communism. But our successes are only initial ones.

Our people are waging an energetic struggle to win the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the Republic, without resting on their laurels in the least.

To win the complete victory of socialism, we are fulfilling three revolutions, that is,

the ideological revolution, the technical revolution and the cultural revolution.

The basic task of the ideological revolution is to root up all the obsolete ideas from the minds of the working people and revolutionize and working-classize all members of society. For the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society, we are tempering the working people politically and ideologically by intensifying their ideological education, the education in Juche, and strengthening their organizational life. In revolutionizing and working-classizing the whole society, we put stress especially on the revolutionization and working-classization of the intellectuals and the peasants.

We are striving to make all the working people acquire knowledge above the level of the senior middle school graduate and more than one technique by stepping up the cultural revolution. The working people freed from exploitation and oppression must possess a high level of knowledge and technique, if they are to become true masters of the new society. Under the slogan: "All the Party, all people and all the army must study", our Party is now struggling to make it their rule and habit to study, the aim being to raise the ideological and cultural level and technical standard of the Party members and the working people.

In the technical revolution the main stress is on the struggle to carry out the three major tasks of the technical revolution put forward by the Fifth Congress of our Party. The principal objective of the three major tasks of the technical revolution is to markedly narrow down the gap between heavy and light labour, between farm and factory labour and to free women from the heavy burdens of housekeeping duties. The three major tasks of the technical revolution are now well under way through the energetic endeavours

of our technicians and working people.

In October next year we shall be celebrating the 30th anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea. Before this anniversary we are going to hit all the targets of the Six-Year Plan whose main content is the three major tasks of the technical revolution. Then we will continue to advance further for a new, higher goal.

Our main targets after the fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan are: 12 million tons of steel, 1 million tons of nonferrous metal, 100 million tons of coal, 50,000 million kwh of electric power, 20 million tons of cement, 5 million tons of machinery and equipment, 5 million tons of marine products, 5 million tons of chemical fertilizers, 100,000 *chongbo* of reclaimed tideland and 10 million tons of grain.

In our country a titanic struggle for grand socialist construction is now in progress in order to carry out the Six-Year Plan ahead of schedule and hit the new, grand ten major targets of economic construction. The soaring fighting spirit and revolutionary enthusiasm of the working class and all other working people firmly convince us that the fighting goal set by the Party will be successfully attained in a short period of time.

When the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions which our people are now fulfilling are successfully promoted and the battle for grand socialist construction wins shining victory, the revolutionary base of the northern half of the Republic will be consolidated further still and decided progress made in the struggle of our people for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and the final victory of the Korean revolution.

What is very important in achieving the reunification of the country is to increase the revolutionary forces in south Korea.

It is the prerequisite to the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, and an urgent task facing the south Korean revolution at the present stage, to check and frustrate the colonial enslavement policy and nation-splitting moves of US imperialism in Korea and democratize south Korean society. This task can be successfully carried out only when the revolutionary forces are strengthened in south Korea and a struggle against US imperialism and its stooges is energetically waged.

Under all circumstances the master of the south Korean revolution is the south Korean people. Only through their own decisive struggle can the south Korean people put an end to the colonial rule of US imperialism, pave the way for the democratic development of south Korean society and free themselves from all manner of exploitation and submission.

The south Korean people who had suffered under the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule for 36 years in the past have been subjected to colonial slavery for nearly 30 years under the colonial rule of US imperialism which occupied south Korea in place of Japanese imperialism. Today the lot of the south Korean people under the colonial rule of US imperialism is very miserable. They are not only forced to submit servilely to the US imperialists, but also are suffering from harsh exploitation and oppression by the landlords, comprador capitalists and reactionary bureaucrats. The south Korean people are denied the slightest democratic liberties and rights, and are simply doomed to hard toil and poverty.

Where there are exploitation and oppression, there will be resistance, and where there is resistance, there will be a revolutionary struggle. The south Korean people have persistently waged a revolutionary struggle

against US imperialism and its stooges in the past years.

In the course of their revolutionary struggle, the south Korean people suffered temporary setbacks many a time and underwent many ordeals. In this course, however, the south Korean people have gained valuable experiences and lessons and have been further tempered. Today the south Korean people are valiantly fighting against the colonial enslavement policy of the foreign imperialists and the fascist-terror rule of their lackeys, further closing their fighting ranks even under so harsh a fascist suppression by the enemy.

This struggle of the south Korean people is a patriotic struggle to save the country and the nation from the nation-splitting manoeuvres of the internal and external splittists and reunify the country, and it is a just struggle for the democratization of south Korean society and for the right to existence. When the south Korean people win the revolutionary struggle and a democratic government is established in south Korea, the socialist forces of the northern half and the democratic forces of south Korea will be able to unite and successfully achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

Our Party and the entire people of the northern half of the Republic render every possible support and encouragement to the revolutionary struggle of the south Korean people. Being the same nation, we regard it as our bounden duty to actively support and encourage the just struggle of the south Korean people.

Our Party and the Government of the Republic have till now done all they can to check and frustrate the colonial enslavement policy of US imperialism towards Korea and the nation-splitting manoeuvres of the domestic and foreign splittists and achieve

the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

Thanks to our tireless and sincere efforts, a dialogue for reunification began between the north and the south a few years ago and the North-South Joint Statement the keynote of which is the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity was announced.

We put forward a new five-point proposition of national reunification last year to break the deadlock and promote the cause of national reunification under the conditions in which the manoeuvres of the internal and external splittists to obstruct the reunification of Korea and perpetuate division were becoming more undisguised. Its substance is to remove military confrontation and ease tension between the north and the south, realize many-sided collaboration and interchange between the two parts, convene a Great National Congress composed of representatives of people of all strata and political parties and social organizations in the north and the south, institute a north-south confederation under the single name of Confederal Republic of Koryo and enter the United Nations under that name.

Our five-point proposition of national reunification is the most correct and rational one to solve the question of the country's reunification in conformity with the will and demand of the entire people of north and south Korea. Therefore, the entire people of north and south Korea warmly support this proposition and actively struggle for its realization. Our five-point proposition of national reunification has evoked warm support and welcome from the world people as well.

The Korean revolution is a part of the world revolution and the struggle of our people for national reunification is a link in the chain of the worldwide anti-imperialist na-

tional-liberation struggle. Therefore, to strengthen the international revolutionary forces and cement solidarity with them is an important guarantee for driving the US imperialist aggressors out of south Korea and achieving the independent, peaceful reunification of the country. It is very important for us to strengthen solidarity with the international revolutionary forces, all the more so because we are standing face to face with US imperialism, the chieftain of world imperialism.

Our Party and the Government of the Republic pay great attention to strengthening the international revolutionary forces and cementing solidarity with them in the struggle to achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

We set it forth as an unshakable principle of our external activities to unite with the peoples of the socialist countries, the peoples of the third world and all the peace-loving people of the world. In particular, we are striving to strengthen friendship and solidarity with the peoples of the third world, the new-emerging forces, who are moving forward, holding aloft the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

The third world represents the powerful anti-imperialist revolutionary force of the present times. Today the third world peoples are courageously fighting against imperialism, and they play an important role in the international arena.

The peoples of the third world have strength great enough to deal heavy blows to the imperialists. The third world countries have rich natural resources including oil and the imperialists depend on them for nearly all the raw materials they need. Under such conditions, if the third world peoples closely unite and strike hard blows at the imperialists and put pressure on them, they can tie down and send them to ruin. This is clearly

borne out by the fact that last year Arab countries drove the Western world into a serious economic crisis by placing a concerted embargo on oil export to the imperialists who had been aiding the Israeli aggressors, and by the course of the special session of the UN General Assembly on the problem of raw materials and development some time ago.

If the third world countries fight in unity, they can shatter the old order in which the imperialist powers unilaterally decide upon and dispose of the international issues in their favour in the international arena, and can establish a new order and settle all the questions in accordance with the will and interests of the peoples of the third world and the peace-loving people.

The third world peoples have strength and wisdom enough to carve out their future on their own and build a new society by themselves. If the third world countries unite and cooperate, mutually teaching and learning, and accommodating one another, they can rapidly develop economy, culture, science and technology and achieve progress and prosperity.

The imperialists headed by the US imperialists are most afraid of the united strength of the third world peoples. Therefore, the imperialists leave no stone unturned in obstructing the unity of the third world peoples and employ the strategy of destroying the anti-imperialist forces one by one. The third world peoples should thoroughly frustrate all manner of obstructions of the imperialists and further strengthen unity. Unity is the source of the indestructible strength of the third world peoples.

The Korean people are linked with the third world peoples by bonds of friendship because of the commonness of their past positions and their present-day struggles, and are fighting shoulder to shoulder with them for the

common goal and ideal.

The Korean people will actively support and encourage, in future, too, the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and other peoples of the third world and the peoples of all countries of the world and strengthen militant solidarity with them in every way, holding aloft the revolutionary banner of the anti-imperialist struggle.

We will decisively frustrate the manoeuvres of the splittists within and without and surely achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country by the united strength of the entire people of north and south Korea with the positive support and encouragement of the world people.

The achievement of national reunification will be a historic event to deliver the south Korean people from the misery of colonial slavery and open wide vistas to lasting prosperity for our country and nation, and it will be an epochal occasion for further consolidating peace in Asia and the world.

QUESTION: Peru has recently established trade relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, as a step forward for the establishment of overall diplomatic relations, and, in Peru, too, a revolution is under way.

Mr. President, what is your opinion of these relations, their present and future, and of the Peruvian revolution led by General Juan Velasco Alvarado, President of the Republic of Peru?

ANSWER: Though the Korean and Peruvian peoples live far apart from each other separated by an ocean, they have common aspirations and aims as peoples who were subjected to imperialist and colonialist exploitation and oppression alike in the past. Therefore, the peoples of our two countries understand each other well and have very friendly relations.

The relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries have developed fast since General Juan Velasco Alvarado overthrew the pro-US reactionary regime and established a new government in October 1968. Since the establishment of the new government in Peru, visits and contacts have become frequent between Korea and Peru and today our two countries support and cooperate with each other in many fields.

Trade relations were officially established between Korea and Peru last May. This marks a big progress in the development of relations between the two countries. This will also offer an important occasion for the development of the two countries' relations to a higher stage in the future.

On the international scene the Government of the Republic of Peru has expressed support and sympathy for the struggle of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country. Our people are grateful for this. Availing myself of this opportunity, I express thanks to the Government of the Republic of Peru and the Peruvian people for their support and sympathy for the revolutionary cause of our people.

We are pleased that the relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Peru are developing more favourably with each passing day.

In future the Government of our Republic will strive to further expand and develop friendship and cooperation with the Republic of Peru in various fields—political, economic and cultural.

We believe that friendship and cooperation between Korea and Peru will further develop in the future in conformity with the common desire and interests of the two peoples, on

the principles of complete equality, independence, mutual respect, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and mutual benefit.

You asked me about my opinion of the Peruvian revolution led by President Juan Velasco Alvarado. We are deeply impressed by the progressive, democratic and revolutionary policies followed by the Government of the Republic of Peru which are suited to the interest of the Peruvian people.

The Government of the Republic of Peru has nationalized the oil companies and mines owned by the US imperialists and the factories, enterprises, banks, railways and ships of foreign monopolies and domestic capitalists, and is carrying out an agrarian reform to confiscate the lands of the US imperialists and domestic latifundia and distribute them to the peasants. The Government of the Republic of Peru took the revolutionary step of driving out of Peru the United States "military mission", a tool of the US imperialists' interference in its internal affairs, and declared a 200 mile sea limit and metes out stern punishment to the US imperialist pirate ships intruding into its territorial waters.

All these measures taken by the Government of the Republic of Peru are very important ones for opposing the domination and subjugation by US imperialism, defending national independence and sovereignty and achieving the prosperity of the country.

Such progressive and revolutionary measures taken by the Government of the Republic of Peru under the very nose of US imperialism, the chieftain of world reaction, are a very courageous and bold action, an action deserving to be followed by the whole world. The courageous struggle of the Government of the Republic of Peru and the Peruvian people and the victorious advance of the Peruvian revolution give a great in-

spiration to the peoples of all countries of the world including the peoples of the Asian, African and Latin American countries who under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence are struggling to build rich and powerful, sovereign and independent states.

We fully support all the revolutionary measures taken by the Government of the Republic of Peru to put an end to the interference of the US imperialists, protect the natural resources of the country and develop the national economy, and the valiant, just struggle of the Peruvian people.

We also actively support the independent foreign policy of the Government of the Republic of Peru and highly appraise the great role played by the Government of the Republic of Peru in the struggle to achieve the complete independence of the Latin American countries and to form a common front of non-aligned states under the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people will as ever actively support and encourage the revolutionary struggle of the Peruvian people to defend the sovereignty of the country and achieve national prosperity.

QUESTION: Forthcoming December 9 will mark the 150th anniversary of the Battle of Ayacucho which brought independence to Latin America in its struggle against the Empire of Spain.

The countries liberated by Bolivar—Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Colombia and Venezuela—together with other fraternal countries of the continent, are making preparations to joyfully celebrate this anniversary at a time when all the Latin American countries are waging an arduous struggle in various ways for their national liberation against US imperialism.

Mr. President, what is your opinion of this anniversary and the struggle going on in Latin America?

ANSWER: The valiant struggle waged by

the Latin American people against the Spanish aggressors in the past is well known to our people. The courageous Latin American people waged an unflinching struggle against the Spanish aggressors, with arms in their hands, from the first days when they set foot in Latin America, and finally chased them out of Latin America and won independence. The Ayacucho Battle waged by the Latin American people under the guidance of Bolivar on December 9, 1824, was a historic battle which put an end to the 300 year rule of the Spanish colonialists in South America. The victory in the Ayacucho Battle showed that the Latin American people were not dead but were alive and, if a people united and rose in struggle, they could defeat any aggressors.

You said that many Latin American countries are making preparations for joyously celebrating the 150th anniversary of the victory in the Ayacucho Battle. That is quite natural and is a good thing. The Latin American countries are going to grandly celebrate the 150th anniversary of the victory in the Ayacucho Battle especially when they are waging a courageous struggle against US imperialism for national independence and sovereignty. And this will mark an important occasion to intensify the anti-US struggle in Latin America and cement the militant solidarity among the peoples in this region.

The Korean people regard the fete of the Latin American people as their own. We warmly congratulate the Peruvian people and peoples of many other Latin American countries on their grand celebration of the 150th anniversary of the victory in the Ayacucho Battle.

The struggle for national independence and sovereignty is now developing in scope and depth in diverse forms in Latin America. To-

day the flag of anti-imperialism and independence is flying high over Latin America which was once called a "hereditary estate" and a "tranquil backyard" of the US imperialists.

The Latin American people are today waging an energetic struggle against US imperialism's domination and control in defence of their political sovereignty, natural resources and sea limit. The day is gone for ever when the US imperialists could freely oppress and plunder the Latin American people, and an era has come when the Latin American people are emerging as the master of Latin America.

The struggle the Latin American people are now waging under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence is a just struggle to defend national independence and dignity and national interests, and a part of the great revolutionary struggle of the third world peoples. It is also a valiant struggle to pull down the foothold of US imperialism. This courageous struggle of the Latin American people enjoys a positive support and encouragement of the progressive people the world over.

The Korean people highly appreciate and resolutely support the struggle of the Latin American people against the domination and interference of US imperialism in defence of the national interests and dignity and for the complete attainment of sovereignty. Our people will always remain an intimate comrade-in-arms of the Latin American people in the struggle against the common enemy and render active support and encouragement to them in their just struggle.

We firmly believe that the Latin American people with their long tradition of struggle against foreign aggressors and marauders will firmly unite under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence and continue to wage a persistent struggle against the domination and interference of US imperialism and thus surely build a Latin America without imperi-

alism and colonialism, a new peaceful, prosperous Latin America.

QUESTION: Mr. President, what creative significance do you think the Juche idea, the Korean revolution and your personal activities have for Korea, first of all, and for all countries of the world in general, in applying Marxism-Leninism to the realities of each country while taking revolutionary internationalism into consideration?

ANSWER: You asked me what significance the Juche idea, the Korean revolution and our activities have for Korea and for the world. I think you will get the answer when I tell you what the Juche idea of our Party is.

The word Juche widely known to the world today is a term standing for the idea that the masses of the people are masters of the revolution and construction and that they are also the motive force of the revolution and construction. Revolution can neither be exported nor imported, nor can it be made by another people in one's stead. The master of the revolution in each country is its people themselves. Therefore, the people of each country should solve all the problems arising in the revolutionary struggle and construction work by their own efforts from independent and creative stands, in the attitude of a master towards the revolution of their country.

In the course of the struggle for the liberation of the country and national independence, we keenly realized that in order to make the Korean revolution successfully, the Korean people should take the attitude of a master and use their own brains and form their own judgements on all problems arising in the revolution and solve them by their own efforts in conformity with the specific conditions of their country. We advanced the Juche idea on the basis of such experiences and lessons gained in the course of the revolutionary struggle and persistently strove to embody it in all

fields of the revolution and construction. We can say that the road covered by the Korean revolution was a course of the overall embodiment of the Juche idea in all spheres of social life.

The Juche idea is the only guiding idea of our Party and the guiding compass for all the activities of the Government of our Republic. All the lines and policies of our Party and the Government of the Republic are based on the Juche idea and embody it in themselves.

Guided by the Juche idea and thoroughly embodying it in all the political, economic, military and cultural fields, our people have won a great victory in the revolution and construction. All the successes achieved by our people in the revolution and construction strikingly demonstrate the correctness and vitality of the Juche idea.

Our Party's Juche idea fully conforms to the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism and completely agrees with proletarian internationalism. The Juche idea is a revolutionary thinking which leads one to carry out the revolution of one's country on one's own responsibility and to successfully accomplish the world revolution by efficiently carrying out the revolution of one's country. The final victory of the world revolution is possible when every country's revolution is successful. If we establish Juche and correctly lead the Korean revolution, thus successfully building socialism and communism in Korea, we shall discharge our national duty and, at the same time, make an immediate contribution to the development of the world revolution.

Today the Juche idea is not only winning an all-round victory in Korea but also having active support and sympathy among the world people. This we think is because the Juche

idea conforms also to the aspiration and desire of the world people, although we were the first to advance it to meet the demand of the Korean revolution.

Today the progressive people of the world want to live in the spirit of Juche and many countries are going to follow the road of independence. Nobody wants to live subordinated to others and would tolerate the dignity of his nation being trampled underfoot. Therefore, it is quite natural that the world people should demand independence.

In the international arena the third world peoples, in particular, are now on the advance upholding the banner of independence, and even the second world countries want to follow the path of independence. It is an irresistible world trend today that the people are taking the road of independence. The present age can be called an age of independence when the peoples who were oppressed and humiliated under the rule and yoke of great countries in the past, emerge as masters of the world and shape their destinies independently and creatively.

We consider that as the days go by the Juche idea will receive ever greater support and acclaim from the world people, for it correctly expresses the demand and trend of the present times. No force can dampen the desire of the world people for independence.

I take this opportunity to express thanks to the officials of the Peru-Korea Institute of Culture and Friendship for widely introducing and propagating the Juche idea of our Party and actively supporting and encouraging the revolutionary cause of our people.

I wish you greater success in your future activities for developing friendship and cooperation between the Korean and Peruvian peoples.

The Successes Made by the Republic of Togo in the Building of a New Society Are Greatly Contributing to the Cause of Complete Liberation and Unity of Africa

Speech of Comrade KIM IL SUNG
at Banquet in Honour
of President of the Republic of Togo

(September 7, 1974)

Your Excellency esteemed Mr. President Gnassingbe Eyadema and Madame President, Esteemed guests from the Republic of Togo, Dear comrades and friends,

Today we have received with great pleasure His Excellency Mr. Gnassingbe Eyadema, President of the Republic of Togo, and other Togolese guests.

On behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and on my own, I warmly welcome the visit to our country by His Excellency Mr. President Gnassingbe Eyadema, a prominent political figure of Africa and our

close friend, and his entourage.

Although a great geographical distance separates Korea and Togo, the two peoples have become intimate and formed close ties of friendship in the present world trend opposing imperialism and colonialism and vigorously advancing along the road of independence.

The establishment of diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Togo in January 1973 marked an important milestone in the development of friendly relations between our two countries.

The current visit of His Excellency Mr. President to our country will register a new

brilliant page in the history of friendship between the two countries.

The Togolese people won their national independence through a prolonged struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism and are now making a great advance in the creation of a new life under the correct leadership of His Excellency Mr. President Gnassingbe Eyadema, their outstanding leader.

Upholding the slogans of establishing consciousness of national independence, making everything "national" in Togo and achieving economic emancipation, the Togolese people are enforcing a number of progressive reforms, strengthening national unity and pushing ahead dynamically with the construction of national economy and national culture, while repulsing all sorts of subversive and sabotaging manoeuvres of the imperialists.

The successes made by the Republic of Togo in the building of a new society and the policy of non-alignment maintained by its government in the field of foreign relations are greatly contributing to the cause of complete liberation and unity of Africa.

The Korean people highly appreciate the successes made by the Togolese people in the building of a prosperous, sovereign and independent state and sincerely wish that they may make greater successes in the future, more firmly rallied around His Excellency Mr. President Gnassingbe Eyadema.

Today Africa is becoming a continent of liberation, a fighting, building and advancing continent.

The collapse of the fascist Portuguese regime at the blows dealt by the African national liberation movement showed glaringly that the day of final liquidation of old colonial system is drawing nearer in Africa.

We warmly congratulate the people of

Guinea-Bissau who have achieved the country's independence through a long-drawn, valiant armed struggle and express firm solidarity with the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Namibia and Azania who are fighting with a brighter prospect for liberation and independence.

The Asian, African and Latin American peoples, the third world peoples—the new-emerging forces which have taken their place on the stage of history, freed from the colonial rule of imperialism—are now exerting an ever-increasing influence upon the development of general international situation as a great motive power advancing human history.

If the peoples of the third world countries deal continuous blows at the imperialists and bring pressure to bear upon them, strengthening political unity and promoting close economic cooperation, they will be fully able to drive the latter into a quagmire of ruin.

The Korean people will, in the future, too, fight on firmly hand in hand with the peoples of socialist countries, the peoples of the third world countries and all the progressive peoples of the world to realize the common goals and ideals and actively support and encourage the struggle of the peoples of all countries against imperialism.

Esteemed guests from Togo,

This time you have come to visit our country at a time when our people are celebrating the 26th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, their glorious fatherland.

This makes our people's national day celebrations much more meaningful and gives a great inspiration to our people.

Availing yourselves of your current visit, you, our guests, will personally witness the successes gained by our people in the building

of a new society under the leadership of our Party since the founding of the Republic by materializing the Juche idea and the vigorous struggle being waged by our people to capture a higher peak of socialism on the basis of those successes and achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

The recent developments in our country reveal more vividly what is the basic obstacle hampering the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and where is the source engendering danger of war in Korea.

The south Korean authorities have rejected our just lines of peaceful reunification; and when all their manoeuvrings to perpetuate national split and realize their wild ambition for long-term office cannot avoid bankruptcy in the face of the strong resistance of the south Korean people and the daily-increasing condemnation of the world public opinion, they are now making last-ditch efforts in unrest and fear.

They are raising a big frantic racket, clamouring more noisily about the fictitious "threat of southward aggression", stepping up suppression of the people and preparations for war and even fabricating a farce of political plot aimed to slander and calumniate us, and thus seeking to save their fate from crisis. However, this is no more than a ridiculous, rash action of those doomed to ruin, and the south Korean rulers will get nothing therefrom.

This only serves to prove more glaringly that the danger of war lingering today over the Korean peninsula is being caused not by any "threat of southward aggression" but precisely by the threat of northward aggression created by the south Korean bellicose elements themselves.

The world public opinion now treats with greater scoff and contempt the south Korean

rulers' high-pitched racket as a sign of their downfall.

If the present rulers of south Korea persist in taking the same way as now, obstinately turning a deaf ear to our proposals for the peaceful reunification of the country, they will go to ruin, leaving the disgrace of quislings upon themselves as more thoroughly forsaken orphans.

It is none other than the United States which is held fundamentally responsible for the present ill-boding developments over the question of Korean reunification.

Historical experience shows that so long as the US army stays on and holds all power in south Korea and keeps interfering in the internal affairs of Korea, the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea can never be achieved.

Sometime ago 34 UN member states including Togo jointly proposed to discuss the question of withdrawing all foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the UN flag, at the 29th session of the UN General Assembly this year.

This constitutes another great support and encouragement to our people and a blow to US imperialism and its stooges.

It is now a demand of the times, which nobody can check, that the foreign troops carrying the signboard of "UN forces" should get out of south Korea.

We consider that it is high time that the United Nations should rightly solve this question in conformity with the common desire of the world's people and thus resolutely put an end to the unjust acts of the United States abusing the name of the UN for cloaking its policy of aggression.

I avail myself of this opportunity to offer

my profound thanks to His Excellency Mr. President, the Togolese government and people for the strong support given by the Togolese government and people to the just struggle of our people for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country at the United Nations and on other international scene.

At the same time, I express my deep thanks to all the friendly countries which have become co-sponsor states of the agenda on the Korean question at the UN this time and to the governments and peoples of all peace-loving countries of the world that support our cause of national reunification.

Dear comrades and friends,

The bonds of close friendship between Korea and Togo constitute an important part of great friendship between the Asian and African peoples and the third world peoples.

I hope that the Togolese guests will spend

pleasant and fruitful days as at home during their stay in our country as our comrades-in-arms and brothers, and propose a toast to the indestructible friendship and solidarity between the Korean people and the Togolese people,

to the prosperity and progress of the Republic of Togo,

to the friendship and solidarity of the peoples of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the rest of the world,

to the health of His Excellency esteemed Mr. President Gnassingbe Eyadema and his wife,

to the health of the Togolese guests,
to the health of the diplomatic envoys of various countries and their wives and
to the health of all comrades and friends present here.

Under the Leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea, Korea Has Made a Fruitful Development in All Domains, Political, Economic and Cultural, by Embodying the Idea of Juche

Speech of President GNASSINGBE EYADEMA of the Republic of Togo at Banquet Given by the Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG in His Honour

(September 7, 1974)

Your Excellency respected Mr. President Kim Il Sung, and Madame President, Messrs. Ministers, Your Excellencies Messrs. Ambassadors, Dear comrades and friends,

My wife, my delegation and myself are now happy to find ourselves on the Korean soil and have an opportunity to be welcomed by President Kim Il Sung and high dignitaries of Korea.

The warm welcome reserved for us is a testimony to the esteem the Korean people have for the people of the third world, comrades-in-arms in the constant and fierce

struggle against imperialism, the exploiter and oppressor.

We feel profound admiration for Comrade Kim Il Sung, father of the Korean nation, incontestable artisan of Korean liberation and intelligent and venerated guide of the Korean revolution.

We know the extraordinary progress accomplished by the Korean people after their liberation in 1945.

But one should come to Pyongyang to understand how an enthusiastic, decided and organized people could achieve it.

We, the peoples of the third world, will admire and respect all those who, by their

experiences, inspire the advance of the under-developed peoples.

This is precisely the case of Korea which, thanks to their Party, the Workers' Party of Korea, thanks to their organization, thanks to the idea of Juche, has made a fruitful development in all domains, political, economic and cultural.

Your force lies in the fact that the people in the northern half broke the chains of imperialism and colonialism and have become the master of their country and their destiny.

Under the wise and correct leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea led by His Excellency respected and beloved Comrade President Kim Il Sung, the eminent leader, the Korean people have brought about important socio-economic transformations under the banner of self-reliance.

After the achievement of independence and liquidation of the consequences of colonization, the industries belonging to foreign monopolies were nationalized. The appearance of the countryside has undergone a radical change and education and culture have developed on the road of national independence.

Mr. President, all these changes in your country are attributable to the firm determination of your people and their energetic struggle, which they have waged on the front of labour for building an independent, prosperous and powerful country, turning to account their natural resources and their own strength.

We praise your great successes attained in the industrial domain, in the agrarian revolution and in the cultural questions.

Now the Korean people are struggling to extirpate the crime of imperialism on the Asian continent.

The most grave injustice of our times, which must be mended urgently, is the division of Korea.

The Korean people are struggling coura-

geously to reunify their territory which remains divided into two parts. We know well the tactics of the imperialists designed to divide our states and peoples and weaken us for dominating us more craftily.

This tactics which has been abundantly utilized in the south of the Asian continent will find its grave in Korea. The objective pursued by the people in the northern half is clear: to reunite the entire Korean people peacefully through direct dialogue between the two parts which the enemy is trying to pit against each other militarily.

This clear objective is supported by all the countries of the third world, which actively support the admission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the special organisms of the United Nations.

We sincerely wish still greater success to the Korean people in the march toward the reunification of their country.

Dear comrades and friends,

This is a characteristic fact of our times in which the countries of the third world support each other in the march, on the road of independence.

The great victory of the heroic Vietnamese people is, above all, a result of the sacrifice and determination of all the people united around their leader, but this is also a result of the firm support rendered by all the countries of the third world and all the democrats of the world to the just cause of the proud and valiant people.

The struggle and liberation of the countries under colonial domination in Africa are impossible without the support and assistance, material and moral, of the countries of the third world.

Everywhere imperialism senses the hesitation on our part, it takes advantage of this for dealing a very hard blow to our states. Such is the situation in the regions of South America.

We express thanks to the great leader of

the Korean people and to the Korean people for the just external policy and the determination to actively support and encourage the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle and national liberation struggle waged by the tricontinental peoples and strengthen by all means their militant solidarity with those peoples.

Dear comrades and friends,

Only a few years ago the Togolese people got rid of the darkness of colonialism. Their first objective is to put an end to the division cunningly kept by the exploiters and oppressors in the past.

The people found their way a few years after our country achieved international sovereignty.

The revolution in 1967 gave them confidence and permitted them to practise a policy of national independence.

United in the Rally of the Togolese People, our great movement, the men and women have courageously thrown themselves into labour to deliver the country from backwardness.

The recovery of the natural resources through the nationalization of mining and industrial enterprises made it possible to lay a sound basis for the policy of national independence and a new basis in the international commercial exchange.

The consolidation of our political independence and the development of our economy constitute an appreciable contribution to the struggle of the peoples of the third world

against imperialism and colonialism.

We strive to do without foreign aid and to render material and moral assistance to the combatants of Rhodesia and Namibia and the exploited people of South Africa.

Portuguese colonialism now in agony has come to understand that the survival of Portugal lies in the liberation of these territories of Africa and other areas. Our solidarity with these liberated peoples should grow stronger and closer. The third world countries are required to support each other. Their unity constitutes their force in face of the imperialist ambition and subversive activities of the impenitent colonialists.

The Togolese people will never spare efforts in supporting the just struggle waged by the Korean people for their development and for their reunification.

Permit me to avail myself of this occasion once again to express sincere thanks to His Excellency respected and beloved Comrade President Kim Il Sung, his Government and his people for the warm and fraternal welcome reserved for us in Korea.

Mr. President,
Messrs. Ministers,

Your Excellencies Messrs. Ambassadors,
Dear comrades and friends,

I invite you to raise a toast to the health of Comrade Kim Il Sung, respected and beloved President, and his wife,

to the prosperity of the Korean people,
to the friendship between the Togolese and Korean peoples.



The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung among artists

The Fatherly Leader's Great Love for Our Writers and Artists

Today our most revolutionary and popular literature and art are in full bloom like a garden flower in spring.

The real literature and art for the people in full blossom on this land where even the

mountains and rivers lost shine under the dark rule of the Japanese imperialist aggressors in the past were created thanks to the wise guidance of the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung who has



devoted himself wholly to our people's freedom and happiness, his Juche-motivated thought of literature and art and his great love and solicitude for our writers and artists.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Only revolutionary literature and art based thoroughly on the line and policy of the Party can truly enjoy the love of the masses of people and become a powerful Party weapon in educating the working masses in the revolutionary spirit of communism." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. II, p. 590.)

From the first days of his revolutionary activities, the leader, taking into full account the cognitive and educational importance and the mobilizing role of literature and art, has paid deep attention to the development of revolutionary literature and art.

In the days of the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, he created a great thought of literature and art based on his immortal Juche idea and built up the glorious revolutionary tradition of our literature and art.

After liberation he took writers and artists to his all-embracing heart and wisely led them to bring into full bloom socialist literature and art congenial to the thinking and sentiments of our people.

After his triumphal return home, the fatherly leader, though he was busy solving complicated and difficult problems confronting the liberated fatherland, gathered under his warm wings writers and artists who had scattered all over the country under the rule of Japanese imperialism.

Among them were some who came across the 38th parallel from south Korea, the dark land, and others who had been kept from creative activities under the harsh oppression of

Japanese imperialism. The fatherly leader received each of them with his heart's warmth like his real son with whom he reunited after long separation and took utmost care of every aspect of their life.

The fatherly leader thus built the ranks of writers and artists himself and indicated the clear-cut direction of creation of our Juche literature and art for our writers and artists and people.

In the grim days of the Fatherland Liberation War, a life-and-death struggle, against the US imperialist aggressors, he met writers and artists quite often and gave them important instructions on producing many revolutionary literary and art works depicting the lofty patriotism and collective heroism of our people. In spite of heavy pressure of the work to guide the front and the rear, he even visited quarters of writers and artists and looked after their health and dietary life. And he saw that a palatial underground theatre was built and provided every condition for their creative activities and performance.

After the war, despite the claim of heavy work in leading the revolution and construction, the fatherly leader gave careful guidance and showed profound concern for writers and artists to bring in the new era of unprecedented efflorescence and development of all fields of literature and arts—movie, opera, literature, music, dancing, painting—under the rays of the Juche-motivated thought of literature and art.

He gave proper guidance to writers and artists in their creative activities, seeing every film, opera, song and dance piece. Stories about his love and solicitude for them are too many to tell here.

It was towards the evening of December 28, 1964.

The leader visited the Feature Film Studio

for the sixth time, and there he convened an enlarged meeting of the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee, to which artists were invited.

That day he highly praised the artists for their successes in the production of motion pictures, and told them to produce many revolutionary works to be served as a spiritual food for our people in establishing their revolutionary world outlook and specified concrete ways for their creation. Then he kindly asked what more the artists needed in their work and life and said that, if any, they should not hesitate to tell him.

The fatherly leader was so broad-minded and open-hearted that they told him all things, small and big, they wanted.

Smiling a broad and benign smile all the while, he attentively listened to them and secured what they required.

Meanwhile, the night far advanced and it snowed in large flakes outside.

The artists were reluctant to leave that happy place. But they were sorry for making the leader who was busy with state affairs spend so much time for them.

So one of them rose and said to him that they did not want anything more. Some members of the Political Committee attending the meeting proposed that the meeting be closed now that the night much advanced.

Saying that he should hear every opinion of writers and artists, however, the fatherly leader heard all their opinions, even minor ones, before he left there.

Walking out of the studio that deep, snowy night, he encouraged them. His love and solicitude for them kindled the undying flame of loyalty in the hearts of our writers and artists.

The fatherly leader valued the new things advanced by writers and artists, though

minor, and saw that they came into full bloom.

Thus came into being the beautiful and gentle yet appealing and militant melodies of the women's instrumental ensemble, one of the ensembles known far and wide with the name of the Mansudae Art Troupe.

This happened in August 1969.

The leader saw the performance of the Mansudae Art Troupe on local tour at a moderate house of culture in a mountain village.

In those days, the women's ensemble was just born, so it was inexperienced.

The leader, however, highly praised its performance. He found it a right form of playing that enables only a small number of players fully to express the sentiments of the people in the revolutionary age and, in particular, accords with our national features. And he directed it with deep interest. After that, he gave careful guidance to it many times, paying deep attention to everything from the combination of musical instruments to their harmony. This is how a really popular, unique and new form of music came into being.

Thanks to the minute, wise guidance and great concern of the fatherly leader, innovations were made one after another in our literature and art and a great number of literary and artistic monuments were produced.

Movies and revolutionary operas were made after the immortal classics "The Sea of Blood", "Fate of a Self-defence Corps Member" and "The Flower Girl" to serve as an unfading banner showing the masses of the people the truth of revolutionary struggle, as a real textbook for revolutionizing and working-classing them.

The revolutionary operas "Tell O Forest," "A True Daughter of the Party" and "The

Song of Kumgang-san Mountain" and feature films "Five Guerilla-brothers," "A Workers' Family," "Rolling-mill Operators" and "The Blossoming Village" and many other films and operas were produced to enrich the treasure-house of revolutionary literature and art.

The fatherly leader and the Party centre discovered something new in a melody of a film music and guided the artists to develop it into a fine vocal ensemble. They remembered a piece, which they had heard many years ago and even its composer forgotten and got him to find it out from his old music book and make it a main song for a revolutionary opera.

The fatherly leader's great love always reaches everywhere there are our writers and artists and they give their performance.

This story dates back to the summer of 1969 when artists returned from their performance tour for fishermen of the pelagic fishing fleet.

The fatherly leader was informed of their arrival during his on-the-spot guidance. He inquired about their health and praised them highly. Not content with this, he instructed a leading functionary in literature and art the

next day to visit them and convey his regards.

That night, when they learned of the leader's profound solicitude and praise, the artists were so deeply moved and excited that they could not sleep.

Nor is this all.

The fatherly leader devotes deep concern to the health of the artists making a performance tour of foreign countries and sees that overcoats are sent to them when it is cold. While seeing acrobatics he earnestly tells the functionaries concerned time and again to secure acrobats every safety device, paying deep attention to the safety nets and safety belts. He saw an acrobatic piece and banned it for the health of the acrobats. He brought up many artists to be the Merited Actor or People's Artist and decorated them.

Indeed, the love and solicitude of the fatherly leader for our writers and artists are loftier than the sky and deeper than the ocean.

That is why our writers and artists proudly say in unison:

"The happiest in the world are the writers and artists of Korea who are giving a free rein to their talents, realizing their hopes, under the utmost care of the leader."

INCREASING TECHNICAL PERSONNEL

Ryongchon County, North Pyongan Province, overfulfilled the Six-Year Plan assignment for training technical personnel ahead of schedule as of February this year.

As a result, this county's technical force in industry, agriculture and other branches of the economy has increased. Today technicians and

specialists at factories, enterprises and co-op farms make up 13 per cent of the working population in the county.

The county is striving on to train 17 technicians and specialists per 100 working people by the end of the Six-Year Plan.

Programme Document Which Pointed Out the Right Way to Creation of Revolutionary Literature and Arts

Ten years have passed since the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great thinker and theoretician and revolutionary genius, published his work "On Creating Revolutionary Literature and Art" in November, 1964.

This work is a programme document which serves our writers and artists as an infallible guide in creating and building revolutionary literature and arts meeting the present-day need; and it is an immortal classic which made a great contribution to the development of the theory on revolutionary literature and arts.

In this work, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung indicated the absolutely correct orientation and ways and means for further developing socialist literature and arts in conformity with the historical conditions of this time and the laws of building of socialism-communism, and with the requirements of our revolution and construction, and he gave an original scientific solution of the problems of principle arising therefrom.

He first pointed to the need of creating revolutionary literary and artistic works as required by the socialist construction which touched off the Chollima onward movement after the establishment of the socialist sys-

tem in the northern half of the Republic and by the rising revolutionary struggle in the southern half; and he defined the militant mission and duties of our socialist literature and arts.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The literary and art workers engaged in such fields as literature, cinema, drama, music and dance have a very great role to play in educating people in a revolutionary spirit. Our literature and art should serve not only socialist construction in the northern half, but the struggle of the whole Korean people for the south Korean revolution and the reunification of the fatherland." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, p. 151.)

Socialist literature and arts are a sharp ideological weapon for revolutionary struggle; their principal mission is to serve the revolutionary cause of the working class and the fulfilment of the revolutionary tasks confronting each country and party.

After the establishment of socialist system, our Party had to revolutionize and working-classize all the people and dynamically push ahead with the socialist economic construction in the northern half of the Republic to bring about the complete victory of socialism;

and our literature and arts should serve to carry out this task.

Only when literature and arts faithfully serve the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society, giving precedence to the ideological revolution, can they perform their functions and role adequately as an ideological weapon of the Party.

It is the supreme task of our people to carry through the south Korean revolution and reunify the fatherland. In order to fulfil this task, our literature and arts should not only revolutionize and working-classize the people in the northern half but also educate the south Korean revolutionaries and people in the revolutionary spirit, so that they may courageously take up the sacred revolutionary struggle.

In order to drive the US imperialists out of south Korea and reunify the country independently, it is imperative constantly to educate the people in both the north and south of Korea in the revolutionary spirit, and to produce revolutionary literary and art works designed to educate people in a revolutionary way and train them to be revolutionaries.

In his work, the great leader said that literary and artistic works presenting both the socialist construction and the revolutionary struggle should be created, and pointed to the themes of revolutionary literary and art works.

The most important theme of revolutionary literary and art works is the revolutionary traditions of the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

This theme is an eternal one which makes a great contribution to training all the working people to be real revolutionaries armed with the Juche idea and to revolutionizing the whole society. It is because the revolutionary traditions, the historical roots and invaluable revolutionary wealth of our Party and revolution, contain all that is needed for training

people to be communist revolutionaries.

An important theme of the revolutionary literary and art works is the great Fatherland Liberation War. This is essentially a theme on the anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle, a theme showing the great vitality of the revolutionary traditions. This theme encourages our people to fight resolutely against US imperialism and helps them fully to prepare themselves for the great revolutionary event.

Another important theme is the struggle for the south Korean revolution and national reunification. The works on this theme educate all the Korean people in the revolutionary spirit and indicate methods of revolutionary struggle for the south Koreans, instil revolutionary zeal into them and help them to a class awakening so that they can fight to the last against US imperialism and Japanese militarism and their lackeys.

The theme on socialist construction is the basic theme of revolutionary socialist literature and arts. Works depicting the great creative life of our people who are now dashing forward like a hurricane at the Chollima speed and the fruitful struggle and life of our Chollima riders, the heroes of our era, play a great part in educating the working people in the communist revolutionary spirit.

The idea on the creation of literary and artistic works portraying both revolutionary struggles—the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and the great Fatherland Liberation War and the struggle for the south Korean revolution and national reunification—and the socialist construction reflects the requirement of the law of development of our revolution which calls for promoting both the socialist construction and the south Korean revolution.

In his work, the great leader, taking into full account the demand of revolutionary development and its real possibilities, spoke of the need of producing revolutionary masterpieces and specified concrete ways and means

to do that.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...The great historic events could be your plot to portray the typical image of the heroes growing up in the midst of struggles along with the development of the Korean revolution. There is your masterpiece! Only with such writings, will you be able to make people realize that revolution is something full of ups and downs, educate them in the spirit of revolutionary romanticism and give hope and courage to our comrades in prison." (Ibid., p. 156.)

Revolutionary masterpieces draw grand epic pictures of the revolutionary struggle showing graphically the essence and laws of the communist movement, through the typical lives of revolutionaries, communists, growing up in the midst of magnificent class battle and revolutionary movement. Their plot is the great historic events covering political, economic, cultural, military and all other fields.

Revolutionary masterpieces call for portraying the process of people growing up to be communist revolutionaries as the process of the formation of their revolutionary world outlook, the process of development of their revolutionary consciousness and as the process of their revolutionization. They must also show the lofty qualities of communists—indomitable revolutionary spirit, revolutionary optimism, revolutionary pride—and the experiences and methods of revolutionary struggle.

The leader said that literary and artistic works must depict typical lives of communists.

In presenting a revolutionary the work should show how he has a revolutionary will, portray truthfully the process of the formation and development of his world outlook as a complicated and serious dialectic process of undergoing vicissitudes and ordeals, as a process of gradual formation and development, as an individual and diversified process. The

work must profoundly depict various lives of a revolutionary—political, military and human lives—and properly combine his approach towards politics and humanity and integrate political and artistic qualities.

In the work the great leader indicated the orientation of development of revolutionary music. He advanced the thought that our music must express the Korean keynote and be in harmony with the sentiments of contemporaries and the modern aesthetic feelings of our people.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Our music must be Korean in essence and it should suit the feelings of our people." (Ibid., p. 159.)

The aesthetic sense of people is national and their feelings change as the time changes. The music which is not in keeping with our people's national feelings and the aesthetic sense of contemporaries can not be loved by them nor can it arouse them to the carrying out of our revolutionary cause. A revolutionary music, socialist in content and national in form, can be successfully created only when the main stress is put on developing national music and it is modernized in conformity with the life sentiments of our contemporaries who are building socialism.

In order to develop national music in harmony with the modern aesthetic sentiments of our people, the legacies of national music must be correctly inherited and developed. To do this it is important to overcome the tendencies of national nihilism and restorationism in the inheritance of legacies of national music and adhere to the firm class position and critically inherit and develop popular and progressive things.

To build a revolutionary national music it is necessary to oppose the decadent, reactionary bourgeois music which benumbs the revolutionary consciousness of the masses of the people.

(Continued on page 35)

Revolutionary Literary and Art Thought of the Party and Its Brilliant Embodiment

Under the rays of the Juche-oriented literary and art thought of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, today our Juche literature and art are efflorescing and developing brilliantly.

Our Juche literature and art are entirely new, revolutionary ones which light up the revolutionary road for the people of our time, the time of revolution and struggle.

Mother, heroine of the revolutionary opera "The Sea of Blood," shoots the garrison commander of Japanese imperialism and opens the town-gate



Today our people have true literature and art, revolutionary and popular literature and art serving faithfully the working people, which they longed for.

Thoroughly embodying the Juche-oriented literary and art thought of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our Party gave scientific answers to all the theoretical and practical problems arising from the building and creation of revolutionary literature and art and excellently solved them.

The Party advanced an original idea on developing our literature and art into revolutionary ones based on the great Juche idea, which serve the Korean people and promote the Korean revolution, and thereby contribute to the world revolution.

Faithfully following this original idea, our literature and art have fully inherited and developed the tradition of literature and art established by the fatherly leader in the days of the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, which is the historical roots of socialist literature and art, the model of high ideological and artistic quality and a valuable revolutionary wealth for our Party and people.

In particular, the Party put forward an idea that the establishment of the Party's monolithic ideological system in literature and art is the key to the rise in the ideological and artistic qualities of works and it taught that the creation of literature and art should be based strictly on the Party lines and policies.

The Party also taught that if literature and art are to be a real humanics serving as a text-



Finale of the revolutionary opera "The Flower Girl." The heroines and hero set out on the road of revolution, following the sun

book of life and struggle, they should depict not people in general but independent people who value socio-political lives above physical lives and give artistic answers to the question of independent man and the question of defending man's independence.

Our Party advanced a unique theory on Chongja (seed) of literary and art works and a revolutionary and original idea on "speed campaign."

Chongja is a question of theme and materials and a question of ideological kernel in a given work. Therefore, the question of Chongja in literary and art works is not a problem of any separate category in the creation of literature and art but a question of the main link integrating all processes ranging from the selection of materials to building of the plot and the creation of characters into one organism; it is a problem of the basic factor determining the ideological and artistic values of a work. So, after choosing Chongja and grasping a work, "speed campaign" must

be launched to produce high-quality work.

Besides, our Party put forward and clarified a number of original ideas and problems—an idea that the process of creation should be that of revolutionization and an idea on a new system of creation and on the principle of guidance in creation, and the question of painting a truthful picture of human life, the questions posed by the production of masterpieces and the works portraying the reality and the practical theory of communist creation for the development of all kinds and forms of literature and art.

Embodying the great leader's Juche-oriented literary and art thought, our Party advanced such ideas and theoretical problems on literature and art, and energetically organized and guided our writers and artists to put them into effect. The result is that our Juche literature and art have made an unprecedentedly great leap forward and are brilliantly efflorescing and developing.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung

said:

"Our socialist literature and art are in their heyday.... Our literature and art have become the literature and art of the Party, of the revolution and of the people in the truest sense of the term and are becoming a powerful means in educating our working people along communist lines." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Eng. ed., Vol. V, p. 423.)

One of the great successes gained by our literature and art in the past period is the brilliant fulfilment of the historic task of cinematizing, operatizing and novelizing the immortal classics created under the personal guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in the days of the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The immortal classics "The Sea of Blood," "The Flower Girl" and "Fate of a Self-defence Corps Member" and other works were adapt-

Yon Ok, heroine of the revolutionary opera "A True Daughter of the Party," rescues the wounded in the shower of bombs and bullets



ed successfully into various forms of art, and thus our literature and art have effloresced and developed more brilliantly into the Korean-style revolutionary ones which have inherited the revolutionary tradition of literature and art.

Today the immortal classics have become a revolutionary textbook which arms our working people firmly with the great Juche idea and a great ideological and theoretical weapon which powerfully promotes the revolution and construction.

Significant progress has been seen in our revolutionary motion pictures.

Our Party advanced new original ideas and theories on the building and creation of a revolutionary film art and gave wise guidance in film-making, thereby making the motion pictures a model of our literature and art as a whole.

Under the guidance of the Party our film workers produced fine historical documentaries showing the great leader's glorious and brilliant revolutionary history and revolutionary family and films on his on-the-spot guidance.

They picturized the immortal classics "The Sea of Blood," "Fate of a Self-defence Corps Member" and "The Flower Girl" and produced masterpieces presenting the revolutionary traditions, such as "Among the Villagers," "Story about a Detachment Commander" and "Five Guerrilla-brothers." They made revolutionary motion pictures portraying the Fatherland Liberation War and national reunification, such as "Story about a Nurse," "On the Road of Growth" and "Yong Su and Yong Ok Come to the Socialist Fatherland."

They also produced such masterpieces depicting the reality today as "The Blossoming Village," "A Workers' Family" and "Rolling-mill Operators."

These films are actively contributing to accelerating the formation of the working people's revolutionary world outlook, cultivating in them the attitude of a master towards the



Gap Ryong, hero of the feature film "Fate of a Self-defence Corps Member," calls upon the masses of people to come out as one in the struggle against the vicious Japanese imperialists

revolution and construction and to dyeing the whole society with the Party's monolithic ideology, the leader's great Juche idea.

The birth of the revolutionary operas in the style of "Pibada" ("The Sea of Blood") is of special importance in the development of our brilliantly flowering Juche literature and art.

The operas in this style reflect the requirements of the revolution and struggle today, and they are revolutionary in content and popular, national, easy to understand and modern in form. They use stanzaed songs as the basic means of delineation in opera music and newly apply Pangchang. They organically combine all means of representation, starting with the three-dimensional stage decors and elegant and natural dance, thereby fully displaying their value as an integrated art.

The revolutionary operas in the style of "Pibada"—"The Sea of Blood," "The Flower Girl" and "Fate of a Self-defence Corps Member" adapted from the immortal classics of the same title and "Tell O Forest," "A True Daughter of the Party" and "The Song of Kungang-san Mountain"—marked a new era in the development of revolutionary operas.

Our literature and art have seen significant progress in the Juche painting with the main stress on the Korean painting.

The Korean painting, clear, concise and dynamic, is a traditional form of art liked by our people.

Thanks to the implementation of the Party's Juche-based, original policy of putting the main stress on the Korean painting, the national painting, in the development of painting, our painting has further developed according to the traditional canons of painting peculiar to the Korean paintings.

"Personally Machine-gunning," "Comrade

Jong Ok, heroine of the feature film "Apple-harvest Season," tells about the lofty will and deep love of the fatherly leader associated with well-ripe apples



Kim Jong Suk Finds Out a Pistol Which a Recruit Lost, Braving the Enemy's Gunfire and Gives It to Him" and "Women of the Nangang Village" are masterpieces of Korean painting.

Our fine artists contributed to erecting great monuments, such as the grand "Mansudae Monument" and the "Monument to the Victorious Po-

chonbo Battle," and drew grand epic pictures including the murals of the Pyongyang Metro.

Our writers have scored a great success in carrying out the historic task of writing novels portraying the immortal revolutionary history and revolutionary family of the great leader.

They wrote "The Year 1932" and "Dawn of Revolution," novels of a literary collection "Immortal History," and novels "Mangyongdae," "A Thousand-ri-long Journey for Study" and "Untrodden Path of History" and the biographical novel "Mother of Korea". These works were produced in reflection of our people's desire and will to pass down the revolutionary history of the great leader and his revolutionary family from generation to generation. They are now serving as a potent weapon in arming the working people with the Party's monolithic ideology.

Our artists composed a great number of

World publications widely introduce our art as the "Art of Juche"



A scene of dance "Snow Falls" created by the Mansudae Art Troupe

songs, beginning with "Good Health and Long Life to the Leader," "General Kim Il Sung Is Our Sun," "Mother of Korea" and "Song of Loyalty," and they created many dance works of high ideological and artistic qualities including "Snow Falls," "Azaleas of the Fatherland" and "Bumper Crop of Apples," demonstrating to the whole world the might of our Juche art.

Today the world people spare no praises of our Juche literature and art, saying: "The Korean art is the most outstanding aesthetic creation of Marshal Kim Il Sung's Juche idea and the golden star brightly shining at the zenith of human art" and "The name of Marshal Kim Il Sung shines forever like the sun and under his rays the Juche art twinkles like stars."

The world people highly praise the great leader who created our brilliant Juche literature and art. They say: "Under the rays of the revolutionary literary and art thought of President Kim Il Sung, the great leader, Korea's socialist literature and art have come into full bloom" and "It is the greatest, most brilliant and most versatile teacher ever in the world who guides the Korean literature and art."

Our writers and artists will bring our Juche literature and art into more brilliant bloom, with high national and revolutionary pride in enjoying the wise guidance of the great leader.

"President KIM IL SUNG Is the Great Leader Who Guides the Struggle for Liberation of All Mankind to Victory"

A NOTE OF TRAVEL IN KOREA BY KANAME HAYASHI, JAPANESE ECONOMIST

My recent visit to Korea was the third one.

The first one was made in 1933. In those days I was engaged in the youth movement in Japan and went to Korea to shelter myself for the time being. In 1964 I paid a visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as a member of the scientific and cultural delegation.

I found the latest visit more significant than the previous ones, partly because during my visit after ten-year interval I saw with my own eyes the reality of the DPRK, where the building of a communist society was on the order of the day, and largely because I had a distinct understanding of the basic reasons for bringing about this wonderful reality, of the roots of the revolution.

The people in this country were dashing ahead in a body like the wind toward a communist society which had till then been conceived only in theory and silhouetted in man's mind. What were uppermost in my mind at a glimpse of their noble spiritual world and all their wealth were the reverence and respect for President Kim Il Sung who had established the revolutionary traditions—the powerful undercurrent of all these successes—and were a keen realization that President Kim Il Sung is the great leader who guides the struggle for liberation of all mankind to victory.

Any visitor to the DPRK has an intense desire to have the honour of meeting President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the world rev-

olution. This is only too natural. I was no exception in this respect.

I, however, could hardly bring out that desire of mine, because I feared that it would be too much trespassing on his kindness if I had to myself even a fraction of the time of President Kim Il Sung who was working for the people day and night. So I said that it was my sheer desire to have a chance of climbing Mt. Paekdu-san.

A man who is eager to learn more deeply from President Kim Il Sung and have a deeper understanding of Korea, I wanted to close a chapter of my 80-year-long life by ascending the holy mountain of the revolution where President Kim Il Sung had waged the bloody struggle.

The officials of the Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries who acted as my guides told me that it would be far too much for a man as old as eighty to go up Mt. Paekdu-san. But I carried my decision into practice, and could enjoy atop it a bird's-eye view of the Paekdu plateau carpeted with beautiful flowers.

My impression was that the precious blood shed by the fighters of the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army came into bloom beautifully to adorn Mt. Paekdu-san, the holy mountain of the revolution, in the course of the revolution and construction which were progressing with giant strides at the speed of Chollima along the road

to communism from socialism. This flower garden was, in a way, a symbol of the Republic, the earthly paradise for the people.

There was no doubt that the building of a communist society, though it existed in dreams as yet, was placed on the order of the day in this country.

The great people here under the banner of Juche had bravely pulled through difficulties and trials by their own efforts. Their hearts were brimming with conviction of their country's power and their own strength, with the pride and self-confidence in their nation.

The people were stirring up a tempest of the revolution. All of them were living like brothers without a speck of taint, picturing to themselves the most beautiful spiritual world of man.

Such human relations as can be seen in this country had remained a mere dream and had been regarded as something unattainable.

It was in those relations that I saw the vitality of the Juche philosophy expounded by President Kim Il Sung and the excellent fruition of his policy of capturing the ideological fortress along with the material fortress.

People call Pyongyang a beautiful modern city lying in a park. This is not confined to Pyongyang. The same is true of Hamhung and Kaesong. Sariwon stands out from others. All the cities preserve their distinctive features. None of them are affected by pollution.

Light industry, not to speak of heavy industry, made a fast development to meet the demand of the people for consumer goods to the full.

What struck me most was that there were little differences in the living standards of the people, no matter where they live, either in Pyongyang or in the village at the foot of Mt. Paekdu-san where I went. All local towns were taking after Pyongyang.

When I saw the stirring reality of Korea which had undergone changes beyond recognition, a memory stole back to my mind—the memory about what a worker had told me during my visit to this country in 1964.

"I cannot say as yet everything is going well," he said, "but come to us five or ten years later. It is our conviction that we will be living in the best country, the envy of the world's people."

Now, what a remarkable change took place in Korea during the last decade, as predicted by the worker!

As I still remember, I found myself in a shroud of untold grief at the sight of the misery of Korea, the then colony of Japanese imperialism, during my first visit to Korea in 1933.

At that time, though I did not know all about the state of things in the world, I wondered what would become of this country which had been proud of the beauty peculiar to Oriental culture, and this thought made my heart ache.

In those days, however, the Korean people had not simply remained a prey to grief, as I can see it now. They had lived and fought through years of storm and stress, gritting the teeth, calling the name of General Kim Il Sung, the national hero, who was knocking down the robber Japanese imperialists, crossing and re-crossing the peaks of Mt. Paekdu-san.

I visited Pochonbo, Chongbong, Konchang, Pegaebong, Mupo, Taehongdan and Sinsadong; I walked on along the same course as President Kim Il Sung had taken in command of the anti-Japanese guerrillas, following the great footmarks he had left there.

The tour of the old battle sites of the revolution deepened my conviction that the source of the worker's full confidence in a distant future and of the strength of the Korean people lay in the glorious and brilliant revolutionary traditions established by President Kim Il Sung.

The purpose of my visit to the DPRK was thus achieved in the main.

What was more, I had the highest honour of meeting President Kim Il Sung. This came as a surprise to me.

President Kim Il Sung spared time to meet me, a nameless old visitor to this country, though time was so precious to him, and that

happened during his on-the-spot guidance.

What a tender care he showed for me during my nearly-a-month-long stay in the DPRK!

When he was informed of our desire to climb Mt. Paekdu-san, he took measure for us to enjoy the service of a special plane. After our return to the quarter from Mt. Paekdu-san, the President, busy as he was with his on-the-spot guidance in a district far away from Pyongyang, personally telephoned well past midnight to find out if we safely came back from the trip, what my blood pressure was, whether we were cold and how we liked the food served in an inn in the mountainous village. He had his mind at rest after learning of all these. Nor was it all. The President phoned several times to inquire after our health. Concerned about the health of this old man, he brought us to quarter ourselves in the Changsuwon guest house in Pyongyang nestling in verdure.

It was in the midst of this warm affection that I perceived a phase of the unique political philosophy of President Kim Il Sung that runs through his on-the-spot guidance well known to all. My joy and emotion was immense.

Thinking this, I spent well-nigh a sleepless night and greeted the morning of June 30.

My car leaped forward, and a wide expanse of the well-known Yoldusamcholli Plains slowly glided by. In the former days the peasants there, I was told, had to till the waterless land shedding tears of blood. Before liberation the Japanese imperialists, with a covetous eye to the fertile plains, made a fuss about an "irrigation project" for 12 years, but nothing came of it. They didn't even start the project.

It was not until President Kim Il Sung won back the plains that one of the best irrigation systems in the world was introduced there. Lake Yonpung-ho was the supplier of water in this irrigation system. It was richly stored with crystal-clear water, surrounded with hills, high and low. I saw rest homes and sanatoria at the foot of the hills, where the holiday-makers were enjoying themselves.

I was told that the water flows from Lake

Yonpung-ho into some 100,000 chongbo of the Yoldusamcholli Plains, granary, that stretch far to Anju, Mundok, Sukchon and Pyongwon counties and Sunan district and that water released through a lock of Lake Yonpung-ho comes to the end of the waterway a week later in Pyongwon county. Splendid irrigation system, I thought.

My car reached where President Kim Il Sung was.

He and his wife came out of doors and cordially met us. My heart throbbed hard, full of the joy of meeting the President as I desired for so long a time, and afterward I could not remember how I walked up to him. When I pulled myself together, I found mine in the warm hand of the President.

He said that he wanted to spend a Sunday together, not as President but as a close friend.

I am a kind of shy man, by nature, and can hardly express myself to others. So, though I am 80 years old, the meeting with a stranger usually makes my heart beat high. But things were quite different at that time though I could not tell why. Some fifteen minutes' presence beside him made me feel I could say to him anything without reserve.

I was completely fascinated by the noble personality of the President who treated me in a free and easy manner, without formality.

He said that the question of building up the ranks of intellectuals is one of the matters of key importance on which depends the success of the revolution and construction particularly in those countries freed from the yoke of colonial rule, and told me of the experience gained in solving this question on the Juche-based stand.

Though the old intellectuals of Korea were mostly from the propertied class, received education from Japanese imperialism and served the Japanese imperialists and capitalists in the former days, they possessed the anti-imperialist idea, the idea of opposing Japanese imperialism, and the consciousness of national inde-

pendence because they, intellectuals in a colony, had been subjected to national humiliation and discrimination by Japanese imperialism, the President noted. He said he put faith in their patriotic zeal and revolutionary spirit and mobilized them in the revolution and construction.

I said to him that I wanted to know how Dr. Li Sung Gi and the scientists who had returned from Japan were faring on. To this he told me about them unreservedly.

While attentively listening to the President, I felt infinite envy at the intellectuals of Korea.

When I heard from the President about the Juche-oriented policy toward intellectuals and about the perspective of the revolution and construction of Korea, I keenly felt that President Kim Il Sung, who plans everything by himself, carries it into practice in person, makes it successful and ascribes all the achievements to the people, is a great man of the revolution.

Having wound up my itinerary in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, I was spending the last night in Korea, feeling loath to leave. The second anniversary of the announcement of the July 4 North-South Joint Statement fell on that day.

I enjoyed the beautiful nocturnal view of Pyongyang through the windowpane, and the sufferings caused to Korea by the division gnawed at my heart. Floating before my mind's eyes was what I saw in Sinchon and Panmunjom.

Such was the ways I felt, and from this one can guess how President Kim Il Sung would feel about it.

Here, I remember a moving story about him.

Once the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea arranged a banquet in celebration of the birthday of President Kim Il Sung.

When everything was ready, Party workers called on him to ask for his presence. But he was out. As usual, he was with the workers of a factory that day. He said to the Party workers that they failed to read his mind and how

he could care about the congratulation offered on his birthday when the country was not reunified yet.

What an impressive story it is!

He is the leader who takes care of the state affairs, denying himself sleep and rest, to give a reunified Korea to the Korean people. This is why the Korean people look up to him as the sun of the nation.

At an interview with the correspondents of "The New York Times," he said:

"You asked me what is the best gift I could give to our people. It is the reunification of the country."

A true leader of the people, he tirelessly traverses along the road of revolution, forgetting sleep and rest, so as to relieve as early as possible the Korean people of the sufferings caused by national division.

Every fruit of the struggle reaped by him on the road of revolution and the short cut to national reunification with the great Juche idea represents a great lodestar that blazes the trail for the fighting third world and a banner for the liberation of mankind.

The US imperialists, the common enemy, have trampled underfoot the North-South Joint Statement published on the basis of the three principles of national reunification laid down by President Kim Il Sung and turned down the realistic and reasonable proposal of the DPRK Government to replace the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement. The Pak Jung Hi clique have been ushering even the Japanese militarists into south Korea and driving the south Korean people into dire strait by stirring up a storm of fascism unprecedented in history.

But this is an ugly behaviour of the defeated who dig themselves their own grave, as history showed.

Korea has the heroic people who routed the Japanese imperialists and defeated the US imperialists thanks to the brilliant strategy of President Kim Il Sung who stands at the head of the world revolution and under his wise leadership. So it will be reunified without

fail. Today Korea's reunification is not only a link in the whole chain of the Korean revolution but is a link of the struggle to foil the strategy of the US imperialists and the Japanese militarists manoeuvring to cause unrest and create tension in Asia. It is also a matter that affects the entire Asian people.

It is also a matter that concerns myself. With the conviction confirmed during my visit to Korea, I will do all I can to support the independ-

(Continued from page 25)

In the work, the great leader spoke of the need of revolutionizing and working-classizing writers and artists to produce revolutionary literary and artistic works.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's thought and theory on creating revolutionary literature and arts reflect his firm revolutionary stand that after the establishment of socialist system, the working-class party and state should continue the revolution to revolutionize and working-classize the whole of society; and they are run through with his great Juche idea that the Korean revolution should

ent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

As parting, President Kim Il Sung told me to revisit Korea in the near future.

I believe that the day will come when I will be able to visit a reunified Korea.

I reverentially wish President Kim Il Sung good health and a long life for the realization of the cause of Korea's independent and peaceful reunification and the final victory of the Korean revolution.

be carried through by the Korean people themselves.

The leader's great Juche-based revolutionary thought on literature and arts bore fine fruits in our country.

Under the inspiring leadership of the leader and the correct guidance of the Party centre, our literature and arts have become real literature and arts of the Party, the revolution and the people and are brilliantly flowering and developing, opening up a new path to creation of socialist revolutionary literature and arts.

SOUTH KOREA—A HOTBED OF CRIMES

According to the heavily doctored figures published by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, there were over 13,800 cases of robbery in Seoul last year alone. Noteworthy is the fact that juvenile and young delinquents are rapidly in-

creasing.

They committed more than 19,000 cases of theft in the first three months of this year.

Horrible murder cases occur in quick succession in various parts of south Korea; most of them

are committed by boys of 17 to 18.

South Korea has been reduced to a hotbed of crimes. This is an inevitable outcome of the anti-popular policy pursued by the US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

Taedong-gang Power Station under Construction

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung designated the year of 1974 as a year of construction directed to powerfully accelerating the grand work of socialist construction. Another power giant, the Taedong-gang Power Station, is going up now in the upper reaches of the Taedong-gang River, one of the big rivers in our country.

It will be another monument to the age of the Workers' Party.

It will generate vast volume of electricity by use of water of the Taedong-gang River which has flowed down endlessly for ages.

Its construction is accelerated by our builders of power bases who are making heroic labour efforts, displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, to develop our Juche power industry, upholding the wise policy of the great leader.

Attaching importance to the role of the power industry in socialist construction, the great leader advanced the unique policy of giving power industry definite priority over other branches of the national economy, properly combining the building of water power stations with that of thermal power stations and building large power stations and medium and small power stations simultaneously, and wisely led our Party and people to implement it.

Upholding his brilliant policy, our builders performed heroic feats in their work; they constructed numerous giant power stations in different parts of the country to meet the growing demand for electricity.

In the postwar period they rehabilitated and reconstructed in a short span of time the dam of the Supung Hydro-power Station severely destroyed by the barbarous bombing of the US imperialist aggressors during the past Fatherland Liberation War and built Kangge, Unbong, Tokro-gang, Sodusu and other power stations at a very high rate.

They also erected big thermal power stations, which use coal abundant in our country for power generation, in Pyongyang and Puk-

chang. Besides, a great number of medium and small power stations were built in different parts.

In the van of this proud struggle to turn ours into a country rich in electricity and covered with a dense power grid have stood the Chollima riders of the Youth Power Station Construction Enterprise honoured with the "Order of Kim Il Sung." They have upheld the honour of being the main unit in the construction of power stations and the guards in electrification. They are now making an all-out charge for the construction of the Taedong-gang Power Station.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"All the Party members and working people should make a new leap forward in socialist construction by energetically accelerating construction at a new Chollima speed, a new Pyongyang speed."

From the outset they have wrought new miracles and innovations, carrying on "speed campaign," with a firm faith that it is an honour to live or die in the struggle to put into practice the great leader's instructions and with a high sense of responsibility for the construction of the power stations for the country as the master of the revolution.

They built the dam of the Sodusu Power Station at a speed, three times as fast as that at which they had constructed the dam of the Kangge Youth Power Station, startling the world.

But it has now become an old story.

The Taedong-gang Power Station with the longest dam in our country is being constructed at a speed, over three times as high as that at which they built the dam of the Sodusu Power Station.

From the beginning of this year, they dynamically stepped up the project, in different sectors of construction—removing rocks for laying the foundation of the dam, concrete tamping for the dam and the assembling of

the equipment of the station. They did work in a big way as becomes the working class of hero-Korea and waged an intense "speed campaign."

Early this year, the workers of the Chollima tamping shop boldly reduced processes and started the temporary damming project. They completed the concrete tamping in a little more than three months, which would take more than one year, with large modern machines according to the Party's policy of intensive capital construction and began the dam project.

From the first days of the project, the members of the Li Tae Song-led double Chollima workteam of the tamping shop introduced a new method of building the dam of large, heavy blocks and elements and invented a bulldozer-like combined vibrator. They thereby mechanized all labour-consuming tamping operations and increased the tamping speed 8-10 times and improved its quality.

The dam of the Taedong-gang Power Station whose tamping started in early May is now going up higher and higher every day.

The members of the Chollima excavation

shop who undertake the preceding process of the dam project are striving to prepare the way for the construction of the station.

They introduced a new blasting method by intensive boring and are cutting and removing 7-8 times more rocks than before per shift every day.

Taking to heart the earnest teaching of the fatherly leader that quality should be insured in building the station in the geologically complex region, the workers of the Chollima drilling shop are energetically introducing the high-speed drilling and high-pressure tamping of mixture to fit in with the geological conditions. The members of the Kim Hwa Yong-led Chollima drilling workteam thought boldly and acted boldly, drawing on rich experiences gained in building numerous power stations in different places. They raised work efficiency 4 times by using the large-calibre electric boring-machines capable of boring rocks more than ten metres at a time.

The workers of the Chollima equipment assembling shop are assembling modern equipment at a high speed. The workers of the mixture shop are making a great innovation in the selection of gravel and sand and in the production of mixtures.

The Chollima riders are waging a powerful "speed campaign" in every shop and every unit of the enterprise.

Today, the builders there whose hearts are always afire with intense loyalty to the great leader are dashing ahead in high spirits like a hurricane, creating a "new Chollima speed, new Pyongyang speed"—"loyalty speed," with a firm determination to complete without fail the power station by the end of next year as instructed by the leader.

In the near future the Taedong-gang Power Station will rise as a proud creation of our era. Together with the Sodusu Power Station and the Pukchang Thermal Power Plant which are now in the process of the second-stage project and the new Chongchon-gang Thermal Power Station to be built, this power station will make a great contribution to reaching ahead of schedule the power production goal of the Six-Year Plan and the goal of 50,000 million kwh of electricity, one of the ten goals of economic construction we should attain in the next perspective plan period.

Part of the dam construction site



Forty-fifth Anniversary of Kwangju Student Movement

The Kwangju Student Movement was an anti-Japanese patriotic struggle. It was an eruption of pent-up resentment and hatred of the Korean students against the Japanese imperialist aggressors. It was touched off by a Japanese middle schoolboy's insult of a Korean school-girl in a railway train running between Kwangju and Raju in South Cholla Province on November 3, 1929, under Japanese imperialist colonial rule.

The Kwangju students went on a strike and staged a mass demonstration against the Japanese imperialists' fascist rule and their colonial enslavement education. Their struggle soon spread through the whole of the country.

Braving the Japanese imperialists' brutal suppression and wholesale roundup, the students throughout the country made great anti-Japanese demonstrations, shouting, "Down with Japanese imperialism!" "Abolish colonial enslavement education!" and "Long live Korean independence!" Moreover, they scattered leaflets and made speeches in the streets.

Their struggle lasted nearly six months.

According to the doctored figures released by Japanese imperialism, the struggle involved more than 60,000 students of over 200 schools in the country.

Their just anti-Japanese struggle commanded strong support and encouragement from the workers and all sections of the people at home. Internationalist support came also from the progressive youths and students of many countries.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Kwangju Student Incident... was a mass struggle in which tens of thousands of Korean youths and students rose against Japanese imperialism; it played a big part in inspiring the anti-Japanese spirit in broad sections of the Korean youth."

The Kwangju Student Movement was a determined re-

sistance of Korean youths and students to the robber, Japanese imperialism; it demonstrated to the whole world the ardent patriotic and revolutionary spirit of the Korean youths and students who valued the destiny of the country and the nation and proved a heavy blow to the Japanese imperialists, colonial plunderers.

This movement, however, was brutally suppressed by Japanese imperialism and the lofty desire for national independence and freedom was not realized because it was not guided by an outstanding leader who would put forward correct programme and strategy and tactics for struggle and successfully organize and mobilize the masses of the people in the struggle.

The Korean revolution urgently needed such a leader.

This need was met by the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation and legendary hero, who took the leadership of the Korean revolution, with the destiny of both country and people on his shoulders.

He fathered the immortal Juche idea and, on the basis of the idea, laid down scientific lines and strategic and tactical policies. Going through manifold difficulties and trials, he led the Korean revolution as a whole centred on the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle to victory and carried through the cause of national liberation.

After liberation, our people built an invincible socialist state under the inspiring guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

But, on account of the US imperialist aggressors' occupation, south Korea has been reduced to their colony, military base for aggression.

The US imperialists still now occupy south Korea and persist in war machinations and work cunningly to perpetuate Korea's division and create "two Koreas."

The "south Korea-Japan treaty" paved the way to reinvasion of south Korea for the Japanese militarists.

They set up the "Japanese embassy to south Korea" and many other machines for aggression in the heart of Seoul and made a full-scale penetration with the backing of US imperialism, with the result that they hold a dominant position next to US imperialism in political, economic, cultural and other fields. They are now entering into a closer military tie-up with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in an attempt to send their aggressive armed forces into south Korea.

Ever-intensifying reinvasion of the Japanese militarists increases misfortunes of the south Korean people and proves another serious obstacle to Korean reunification.

The Pak Jung Hi clique, the dual stooges of US and Japanese imperialisms and quislings, subject the south Korean people to ferocious military fascist dictatorship, step up war preparations, and madly work to fix national split and create "two Koreas."

Today south Korea has turned into an undemocratic land where liberties and rights of the masses of the people are totally denied by the bayonet-wielding fascist hangmen, into a suffocating land of darkness which is permanently in a "state of emergency" and under military repression, into a living hell where general poverty and hunger prevail, into a double colony of US and Japanese aggressors.

The south Korean students have fought vigorously against the US and Japanese aggressors and the fascist terror rule of their lackeys.

Under the slogans of anti-fascism, anti-dictatorship and anti-foreign forces, they continue their struggle against the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and the US and Japanese aggressors and for democratization of society and national reunification.

As the struggle of the "National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy" shows, their struggle is getting organized, spreading to all sections of people.

In defiance of murderous suppression by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the south Korean youth and students are carrying on various forms of struggles, including strike and scattering of leaflets, closing their ranks of struggle. In this way, they are shaking the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's fascist ruling system to its core, dealing

a heavy blow to the US and Japanese aggressors.

Their struggle is a just fight against fascism and for democracy; it is a patriotic struggle against the permanent split of the nation and for national reunification; and it is a sacred save-the-nation battle against the quislings.

That is why their struggle enjoys unanimous support and encouragement from people of all walks of life—workers, peasants, intellectuals, pressmen, religionists and conservative opposition politicians in south Korea, and from all compatriots including the overseas Koreans. It also wins the great sympathy of the people the world over, who love justice and truth.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the greatest traitors of all time, are desperately intensifying fascist repression to save themselves from their ruinous crisis. South Korea is constantly in a "state of emergency" and the severest-ever "emergency measures" were adopted one after another to ruthlessly suppress the struggle of the south Korean youth and students and people.

The Pak Jung Hi military fascists are committing without hesitation the fascist outrage of imposing death and heavy penalties collectively upon a large number of south Korean students, intellectuals, pressmen, religious men and democratic figures who are fighting a just battle, at a fascist "court martial."

Their vampiric atrocity is the most serious fascist outrage ever in the history of all ages and countries and the most heinous criminal act which can be perpetrated only by such human butchers as the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

With no amount of fascist repression, however, can the enemy break the strong fighting spirit of the south Korean students who are waging a righteous struggle.

The south Korean youth and students and people are sure to drive the US and Japanese aggressors out of south Korea, sweep away the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the greatest traitors of all time, and win democratic freedoms and rights by their united strength, and to realize the national cause of the country's reunification together with the people in the northern half of the Republic.



MINERS IN TANCHON DISTRICT ARE MAKING GREAT LEAP FORWARD

The Tanchon district in the northern region of our country is one of our dependable, big nonferrous-mineral producing centres.

It has inexhaustible deposits of nonferrous minerals, such as magnesite, lead, zinc, copper, gold and silver.

Under the wise guidance of the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung the Tanchon district has now turned into a modern powerful nonferrous-mineral producing centre and it prospers daily.

It was April 5, 1961. It was early spring, when peaks there were still covered with snow and a cold wind was blowing. The fatherly leader paid a visit to the Komdok and Ryongyang mines in the Tanchon district.

Defying fatigue of his long journey, the leader headed straight to the mines as soon as he got off a train and went into detail about production of the mines, showing a concern for every aspect of the workers' life.

After inspecting the district, he referred to the importance of the mines in the district in the development of the national economy, saying that the stone mountains there were all "mountains of gold" or "money-producers".

Then he set the miners the task of boosting the output of ores several times in the near future and specified ways to carry it out.

After that the fatherly leader personally called conferences of functionaries in the mining industry in the Tanchon district many times, where he told them about his far-reaching plan to turn the district into a big modern nonferrous metal-industry base, detailing ways for the implementation of the plan, the prospects of the growth in production and the stage of construction.

At the conference of functionaries in the mining industry in the Tanchon district convened on June 19, 1967, the leader, informed that the production of the Komdok mine had dropped temporarily owing to some conservatives, said to this effect:

This is not the time to idle about....

I hope you will not become laggards, cowards in carrying out the new revolutionary task. Though difficult, you must push forward economic construction and defence building without vacillation.

His words gave a new strength and courage to the Komdok miners.

The miners threw themselves as one into a struggle to increase pro-

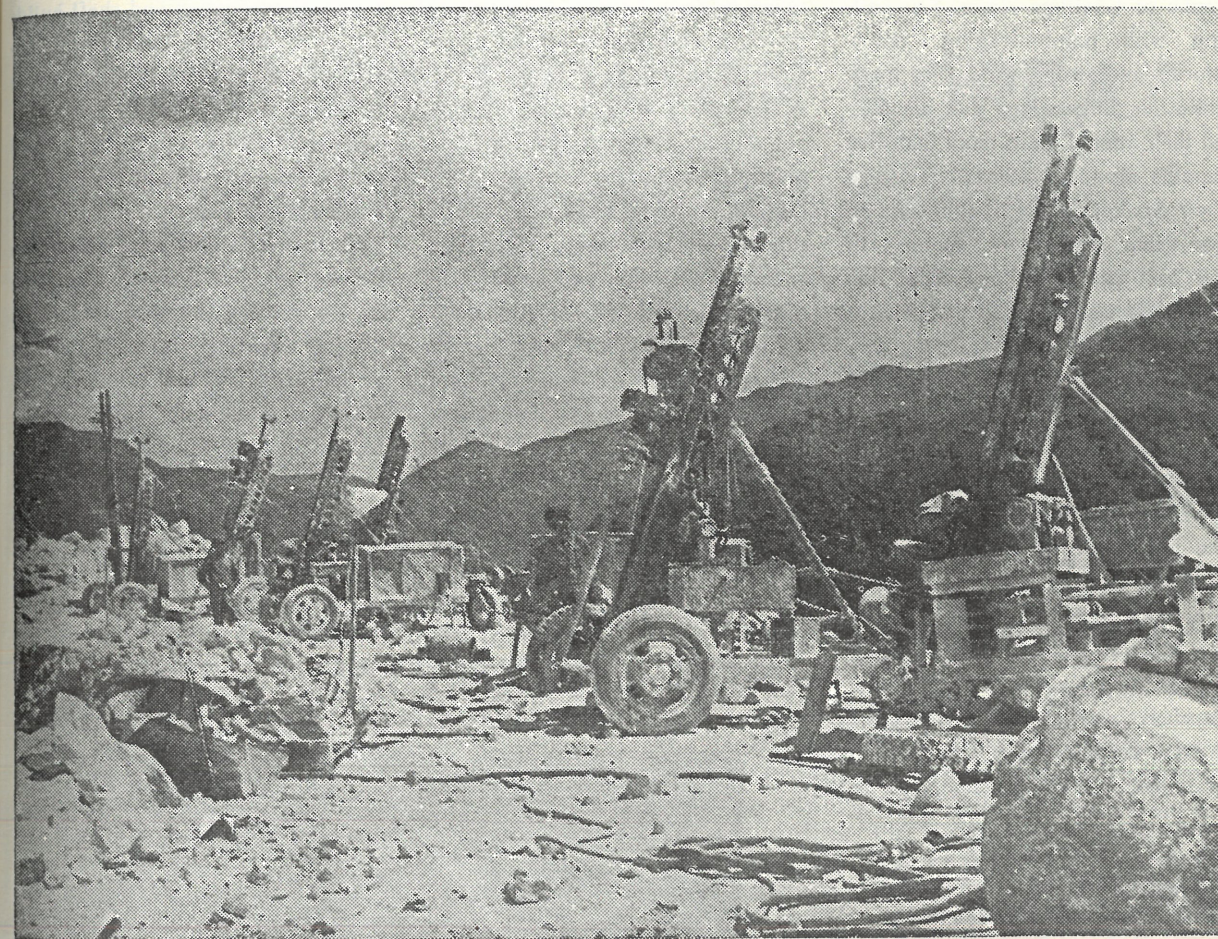
duction, saying: "As the leader told us, this is not the time to idle about. We must unconditionally fulfil our assignments at 500 per cent or 1,000 per cent, if the leader asks us to."

Many shock brigades including the "June 19 youth shock brigade" were formed to accelerate the Cholima advance. The mine bubbled over with revolutionary spirit and creative zeal.

Really inexhaustible were wisdom and strength of the workers who took to heart the leader's instructions. A succession of new technical innovations were made everywhere and inconceivable, new world-startling miracles were wrought and new norms established.

In this way, the hero-workers of the Komdok mine increased their production 1.6 times in 1967 as against the previous year.

Even in 1968 when the US imperialist aggressors intensified their war provocation manoeuvres as never before and the conservatives reared their heads, they overfulfilled by 25 per cent their yearly ore-production assignments which were 39 per cent higher than those for 1967. In 1969 they completed three months ahead of schedule their yearly assignments which were 37.5 per



Workers of the Ryongyang mine do high-speed rock-drilling operation

cent bigger than those for the previous year.

Thus, they attained two years ahead of the set time the ore-production goal under the Seven-Year Plan which was to be achieved by 1970.

A great revolutionary upsurge took place at the Ryongyang mine, too.

The Ryongyang miners mechanized or automated all processes of ore production from opencast and pit mining to transport and ore

crushing. They thereby increased their ore output ten times and above in these ten years.

In the course of the great revolutionary upsurge, the people in the district radically changed.

The members of excavator No. 7 platoon at the Kumsan pit of the Ryongyang mine showed a fine example in conquering nature and accomplishing the revolutionary tasks assigned by the Party, by revolutionizing and communizing themselves and their families, hold-

ing aloft the banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural.

They all became Labour Heroes of the Republic. Displaying a high degree of collectivist spirit cultivated by the leader, they passed over good cutting faces prepared by their own efforts to other workteams and sent core elements of their platoon to other units and helped them in a communist way eight times in the past ten years, so that eight other platoons joined the

ranks of Chollima riders. Combatting with nature—raging snowstorms and strong wind, they made collective innovations and completed their annual plans more than five months ahead of schedule, fulfilled their Six-Year Plan assignments in two years and seven months. In the past ten years they raised the per-capita output 16 times.

The workers of the Ryongyang mine have struggled and advanced with intense loyalty to the leader in the past ten years. They are all Communists, revolutionaries, who always place their infinite trust in the leader, entrust everything to him and live and struggle with a firm faith that they should live and die only for the sake of the leader.

As seen above, the miners in the Tanchon district can keep up a great revolutionary upsurge in grand socialist construction, making one leap forward after another, because they are such hero-workers.

Recently the Komdok hero-miners boosted the ore output 3-4 times by

using modern, large and high-speed machines and equipment and diversifying transport.

The miners are not the only people who are bringing about a great revolutionary upsurge, regarding the leader's teaching as a law and a supreme order and displaying boundless devotion and sacrifice in carrying it out.

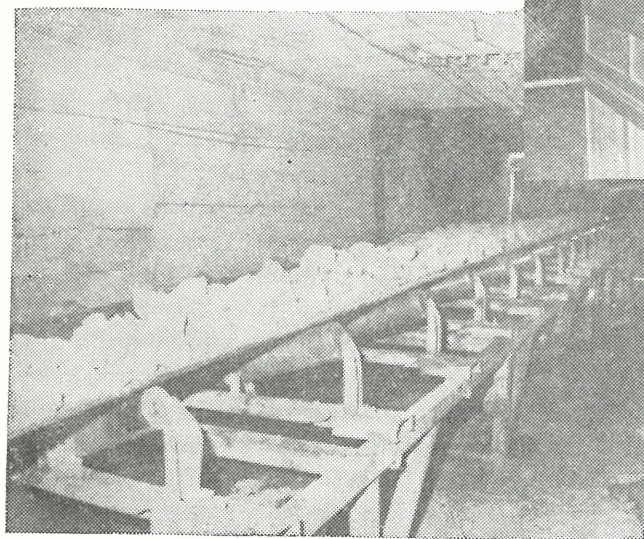
The geological surveyors, dependable "scouts" for industry, are preparing the way for building a large nonferrous-metal mining industry base. Pit constructors of the Sangnong mine are dashing ahead vigorously, more than doubling spe-

ed in ore production and shaft building; and the hero-builders of the Hochon mine are attaining great results in their work.

Because we have such miners and constructors boundlessly loyal to the leader, we will surely fulfil the Six-Year Plan ahead of schedule before October 10, 1975 and attain the goal of 1,000,000 tons of nonferrous metals envisaged under the next perspective plan and brilliantly realize the grand plan of the leader for turning the Tanchon district into a big, more modern nonferrous-metal mining industry base in the near future.



All the equipment at the ore crushing ground of the January 5 workshop of the Ryongyang mine is remote-controlled



"RESOLUTION ON KOREA"

Adopted at Fourth ASA Congress

The Fourth Congress of the Asian Students Association held in Melbourne, Australia, adopted on July 22 a "resolution on Korea" expressing firm solidarity with the Korean people in their just struggle for the independent, peaceful reunification of their country.

Follows the full text of the resolution:

RESOLUTION ON KOREA

Keenly feeling the national misfortunes and sufferings the south Korean people, youth and students are undergoing owing to the "two Koreas" plot of the US imperialists and Japanese militarists and the treacherous acts of the south Korean authorities, the Fourth Congress of the Asian Students Association held in Melbourne, Australia, decides as follows in the joint name of the Asian people, youth and students, to give substantial help to the cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea:

1. The Congress absolutely supports the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity and the five-point proposition of national reunification advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and expresses firm solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people, youth and students for their realization.

2. The United States has not yet accepted the initiative of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on concluding a peace agreement between the DPRK and the US. This shows that the US has not given up its wild ambition of aggression on Korea and that the "peace" advocated by it is a sham peace.

The Congress strongly demands that the United States accept without delay the peace-loving initiative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and withdraw all its aggressive troops from south Korea.

3. Considering that the Japanese militarists' reinvasion of south Korea is a great menace not only to Korea but also to the whole region of Asia, the Congress calls upon the youth and students of various countries in Asia to expand and develop the struggle for checking and frustrating it.

4. Regarding the mediaeval fascist outrages of the south Korean authorities against the south Korean people, youth and students as a wanton violation of freedom and democracy in Asia, the Asian Students Association and progressive youth and students in Asia pun- gently denounce them.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique must un- conditionally release all the arrested and de- tained patriotic students and put an imme- diate end to all their inhumane suppression, persecution and torture.

5. The Fourth Congress of the Asian Stu- dents Association sets April every year as a "month of solidarity supporting the struggle of the south Korean youth and students a- gainst fascism and for democracy and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country" in order to realize the release of the persons involved in the "case of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Dem- ocracy" and patriotic, democratic personages who were arrested while struggling for the democratization of south Korean society and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and help bring earlier the inde- pendent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

FAITH

This is an article of Li Sun Ok, member of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, in Seoul, which was carried in No. 65, 1974 of the "Hyok-

myong Chonson," organ of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification—Ed.



Today, too, I am going to call on revolutionary comrades. The path of underground struggle is rugged and thorny, but my heart is unboundedly happy.

This happiness gives me joy and hope and a song of heart. I sing:

...
*Upholding the Juche idea of General
Kim Il Sung
Is the Revolutionary Party for
Reunification,
The vanguard of the toiling masses.*
...

This is a song we revolutionaries, the members of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, sing proudly even in this land under the enemy's tyranny.

Though we are living under the wire entanglement of the enemy's repression, our real happiness is that we make a revolution, guided by the immortal Juche idea of General Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation.

Because we are guided by the General's Juche idea, we can live and fight on, never shrinking back before difficulties and hardships.

No harsh fascist tyranny and dark cloud of state of emergency can cool down our warm hearts.

Quickening my pace, I picture in my mind

the faces of the familiar comrades full of firm faith. I have many comrades everywhere in this land.

Picturing in my mind the reliable faces of my comrades, I feel my heart swelling with the happiness and pride of making revolution together with them with General Kim Il Sung, genius of revolution, as the leader.

We only can have such happiness and pride in this land like a suffocating prison.

Though the hurricane of fascism sweeps this land and the gloomy gun reports are heard everywhere, our faces are bright with a firm faith.

This happened a few days ago. After fulfilling the task assigned by the Party organization I returned home late at night. When I entered the yard I heard the whispers of my children who would have gone to bed. I gave my ears to them:

"Elder sister, they say today someone sang the 'Song of General Kim Il Sung' before the crowds in Pusan" and "Sister, perhaps he wants to be taken to the heart of General Kim Il Sung, I think."

They were the words between my eldest daughter and my second daughter and son.

These words nailed me at the spot.

They looked like blooming flowers in this desolate land. They follow the leader as a sunflower turns to the sun.

Saying that they want to be taken to the bosom of the General as early as possible, they expressed their wishes to become members of physical culture and sports circle or members of art circle of the Students and Children's Palace in Pyongyang after the country's reunification.

Frankly speaking, it was the first for me to feel them so dearly and so satisfactorily in my life.

Really, they are the most beautiful red flowers in the world that should blossom under the care of General Kim Il Sung, the great leader.

I entered the room and hugged them. I could not keep back tears rolling down my cheeks.

Please, don't think they were tears of a woman who is easily moved to tears. When we think of the General who has shown the path to be followed by us who did not know where to go, how can we keep back the tears of emotion?

Even now I remember the sorrowful past when I was groping in the dark, unable to know where to go...

Living in quarters of shanties standing in rows along the diesel train railway stretching from the Tongdae-mun gate to Ttuk-som island, slums without lights suffering from poverty and all sorts of diseases, I see and experience the frightful tragedies produced by exploiting society every day.

An army of the unemployed on the steady increase, children carrying shoeshine boxes on their shoulders and cans in their hands Indeed the cries of the forsaken people who die of hunger and diseases, who are run over by cars everywhere in this land under the revitalized dictatorship are heard hourly and I quicken my paces, who set out on the road of revolution.

Rallying around the organization a great number of people who are striving to find their way in darkness and ignorance, I wept more than once looking at the northern sky

bright with the Great Bear, feeling in my heart the favours of General Kim Il Sung, peerless hero, who led me to the proud road, the sacred road to achieve the south Korean revolution and the reunification of the country, the supreme national task.

Indeed, the General is a real father who values and loves most and rears us the revolutionaries.

In formulating a line or policy he always thinks of the popular masses of south Korea in distress. And he brightly illuminates the road to be followed by us the revolutionaries and people. So we can advance along the straight path at all times and at all places.

We know well that this is the only way to liberate this dark land as early as possible and enjoy all happiness for good under the government of the General, free from misfortune.

That is why I appeal to people:

In order to bring earlier the day when we can enjoy all happiness under the government of the General, we must drive the US and Japanese aggressors, the sworn enemy, out of this land and overthrow their stooges, the Pak Jung Hi gang. For this, we should first arm ourselves with the Juche idea of General Kim Il Sung, genius of revolution and the great leader, and become indomitable revolutionary fighters infinitely faithful to him....

I will live and fight on under the banner of Kimilsungism.

No force on earth can destroy the ranks of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, our revolutionary forces growing rapidly under the warm rays of Juche like fresh verdure of May.

It is thanks to the rays of the great Juche that the Revolutionary Party for Reunification was able to come into being and we people can fight on dynamically for the final victory, looking up to the leader, the sun of the nation throwing his brilliant rays over the land of three thousand ri.

"Incident of Shooting" at Traitor Pak Jung Hi and Vicious Ruse of Reactionaries

On August 15 there was an "incident of shooting" at the traitor Pak Jung Hi in south Korea.

According to reports, the traitor Pak Jung Hi was making a "celebration speech" at a "meeting marking the nation's liberation" at a theatre in Seoul, when a young man rose from the chair and fired several bullets with his revolver at Pak Jung Hi, dashing toward him. Showered with shots, Pak Jung Hi fell on his back, uttering a shriek, and hid himself behind the bulletproof podium, and thus narrowly escaped from death. His wife, sitting on the platform, was shot on her head and died.

The theatre was turned into a shambles. Confused cries and shrieks burst out and the function was suspended and the young man was arrested on the spot, said the reports.

As for the "incident of shooting" the broad public of the world, even the United States and Japan, unanimously point out that the responsibility for it rests with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique themselves, saying: "Pak Jung Hi himself is to blame for his abortive assassination" and "The recent incident of shooting is the newest drama one of whose authors is Pak Jung Hi himself."

The "incident of shooting at Pak Jung Hi" is a plot hatched by the south Korean reactionaries together with their masters.

Nevertheless, the south Korean rulers provoked the "incident" themselves and are viciously trying to shift the responsibility on to others.

Shortly after the "incident" they announced that the "shooter" was a Japanese named Yoshii only to make another statement later that he was Mun Se Gwang, a "Mindan-line" Korean in Japan of "ROK nationality."

They cried till the noon of August 17 that they "failed to obtain confession of the background relations from the criminal in spite of the repeated questionings". But a few hours later, they came out with the "whole picture of the investigation," trying to link the "incident" with a Chongryon functionary and the ship "Mangyongbong."

The "incident of shooting at Pak Jung Hi" is an incident which took place in south Korea and the Chongryon and "Mangyongbong" cannot have any connection with it.

As for the Chongryon, it is an authoritative organization of the Korean nationals in Japan which enjoys love and trust not only from the Japanese people but also from the broad sections of world people; in view of its character and mission it cannot have any connection with such "incident."

As for the ship "Mangyongbong" on which "directives" were said to be given to the "shooter," it is a ship engaged in trade between Korea and Japan and in the repatriation of Koreans in Japan to the homeland. Moreover, it did not stay in the place where the "criminal" is said to be given "instructions" on the day mentioned by the puppets.

As for the puppets' "background relations," it is a plot hatched by them to involve us and Chongryon in the "incident." With their sinister intention, they spread stories about the "backstage manipulation of a Communist" and the "involvement of the Chongryon" in it, before they knew the name of the "shooter."

This is nothing but a political ruse. This was fully laid bare by the "special statement" made by the traitor Kim Jong Pil on August 20, who said that "Mun Se Gwang has made no confession."

His "statement" proves that the "whole picture of

the investigation" made public by the puppet clique who stated that "it is based on the confession of Mun Se Gwang" is a total fabrication.

It is the habitual practice of the Pak Jung Hi villains to kick up "anti-communist" racket by connecting with us the "cases" rigged up by themselves or the incidents unfavourable to them.

When they kidnapped Kim Dae Jung from Japan to south Korea, the puppets tried to impute their gangsterism to us only to expose their true colours. They are suppressing south Korean youth and students fighting against fascism and for democracy, saying that they "are manipulated by Communists" and punishing Christian pastors, Catholic bishops and ex-"president" of south Korea by such method.

Why are the south Korean reactionaries trying so hard to link the "incident" with us absurdly?

This is their deliberate and planned act.

They use the "incident" to intensify their "anti-communist" campaign, and thereby divert the attention of the people at home and abroad denouncing their bloody suppression of the south Korean people, save their fascist terror rule from crisis, incite north-south confrontation and antagonism and bring the situation to the brink of war.

On the occurrence of the "incident," the south Korean puppets, calling for "unity" for long-term "office" and confrontation with us and for stronger "anti-communist posture," proclaimed "emergency alert A," another fascist repressive decree, in south Korea where a "state of emergency" and "emergency measures" are in full force and they are suppressing more harshly the innocent south Korean people.

They also link the "incident" with the Chongryon to suppress the Chongryon and Koreans in Japan, tone down the ever-mounting anti-Pak Jung Hi sentiments of compatriots under the influence of "Mindan" ("ROK Residents' Association in Japan"), undermine the developing relations of friendship between the peoples of Japan and Korea and set them at odds with each other

in collusion with the Japanese reactionaries who are seeking the reinvasion of south Korea.

In this context, publications of Japan and other capitalist countries said that by linking the "incident" with north Korea the south Korean puppets "will deepen the antagonism between the north and the south" and will ask the Japanese government to "intensify the repression" of the Koreans in Japan and "ban the anti-ROK movement" in Japan. Developments prove this.

The south Korean puppets are committing these mean acts in conspiracy with the Japanese militarists. Under the pretext of "cooperation in investigation" the Japanese reactionaries are plotting to illegally suppress the Korean nationals in Japan and interfere in their organizations. This is fully revealed by the fact that the prime minister of Japan went to south Korea after the "incident" and held confabs with the Pak Jung Hi clique.

This is an act of hostility toward the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and a threat of the Chongryon and the Koreans in Japan; it is a dirty act designed to encourage the splitting manoeuvres, war preparations and fascist repression of the south Korean reactionaries. The Japanese reactionaries must desist from their reckless act of fanning the "anti-communist" campaign of the south Korean puppets against us.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"If the south Korean puppet clique do not renounce the outdated way of thinking that they are following now but persist in the dirty act of betraying the country and the nation, going against the historical trend, they will not be able to find a way out."

The south Korean puppet clique should stop at once the shameless "anti-communist" racket slandering us and Chongryon, using the "incident of shooting." Should the south Korean reactionary rulers exploit the "incident of shooting" for slandering us, further intensifying barbarous fascist terrorism against the south Korean people and aggravating tension, they will not be able to escape from a disgraceful end.

US Imperialism Is Real Ruler of South Korea (I)

The US imperialists are the real ruler of south Korea in all fields of politics, the economy and military affairs.

Upon the Japanese imperialists' defeat in Korea, the US imperialists occupied south Korea under the mask of "liberator." With their occupation they changed the signboard of the Japanese imperialists' "government-general" to "US military government" and emerged as a real colonial ruler of south Korea.

Upon their landing in south Korea in September 1945, the US imperialists proclaimed a military administration and seized all powers there.

In his Proclamation No. 1, MacArthur, commander of the US Pacific army forces which occupied south Korea, declared the exercise of "military control over Korea south of 38 degrees north latitude and the inhabitants thereof" and announced: "All powers of government over the territory of Korea south of 38 degrees north latitude and the people thereof will be exercised under my authority. Persons will obey my orders and orders issued under my authority. Acts of resistance to the occupying forces or any acts which may disturb public peace and safety will be punished severely."

About this, a US correspondent belonging to the occupation forces in south Korea at the time, wrote: "Ours was not a liberation army.... From the first days of our landing we acted as the enemy of the Koreans.... For full two months the US forces did nothing else but to drive the people's committees underground."

Enforcing the military administration, the US imperialists enacted over 500 fascist evil laws (including those under Japanese imperialist colonial rule).

The evil laws included Military Government Ordinance No. 21 (November 2, 1945) on maintaining the Japanese imperialists' colonial ruling machine and their laws, Military Government Ordinance No. 55 (December 23, 1945) which defined it as the activities

of a political party for more than three persons to get together and Military Government Ordinance No. 72 (May 4, 1946) which provided for punishing unconditionally those actions which would displease US troops and Americans.

Thus they proceeded to set up a colonial ruling system in south Korea.

Unlike the Japanese imperialists who enforced direct colonial rule through their "governor-general," the US imperialists carried out an indirect colonial rule through their puppet regime formed of their stooges. In order to maintain this rule they set up on-the-spot ruling agencies, such as the "US embassy in Seoul," the headquarters of the "UN forces," the "United States Agency of International Development in South Korea," the "United States Information Service in South Korea" and the "South Korean Branch of the US Central Intelligence Agency," and, through them, placed south Korea under their control in all fields—politics, the economy, military affairs and culture.

The "US embassy in south Korea" is a US "government-general" which controls all fields of south Korea—politics, the economy, culture and military affairs.

It has "political section," "economic section," "labour service section," "intelligence section," "unification question study section," "cultural section," "press section," "administration section," "consulate section," "military affairs section" and "advisors' room" to direct and control all on-the-spot ruling agencies in south Korea.

The "US army headquarters in south Korea" is a military machine which commands and controls the US imperialist aggressor troops in south Korea and the south Korean puppet army at the dictates of the US Department of Defence and the commander of the US Pacific army forces, and the "commander of the

US army forces in south Korea" concurrently holds the posts of the "commander of UN forces" and the "commander of the US 8th army."

The "United States Agency of International Development in South Korea" is under the "United States Agency of International Development," the general headquarters for US "aid" institutions. Under the direction of "US ambassador in south Korea" it places the south Korean economy under the complete control of US imperialist monopoly capital. It has branches in major ports and "advisors" in the economic sections of the south Korean puppet government, banks and government-run enterprises and directly controls them.

Moreover, it controls not only the financial funds of the south Korean puppet government but also the funds of economic institutions and enterprises and foreign trade.

The "US Information Service in South Korea" under the "United States Information Service" is an institution for ideological aggression. Under the control of the "US ambassador in south Korea," it implements the US imperialist reactionary cultural policy towards south Korea, and fosters "anti-communism" and America-worship and spreads the corrupt "American way of life."

It controls ideological and cultural institutions of south Korea and directly keeps press and information agencies for publication, cinema, photograph and lecture. At the same time it controls the import, translation and issue of US publications.

The "South Korean Branch of the United States Central Intelligence Agency" is the highest intelligence and conspiratorial agency for maintaining the colonial rule of US imperialism over south Korea.

It directs and controls the US imperialists' special services in south Korea and the south Korean intelligence organizations. While gathering information through their secret agents planted everywhere, it organizes and directs the repression of the progressive forces and directs the espionage, wrecking and sabotaging activities against the northern half of the Republic.

As seen above, the south Korean puppet regime is nothing but a camouflage of the US imperialist colonial rule.

US imperialism is the real ruler who holds military

command in south Korea.

It is not the south Korean authorities but the commander of the US forces bearing the name of the "commander of UN forces" who holds the command of the south Korean puppet army.

Under shackling military "agreements" and "treaties" concluded with the south Korean puppet regime, US imperialism had the command of the south Korean puppet ground, naval and air forces and all their operations and even the "right to defend Seoul."

To take some "agreements" and "treaties" for example.

In order to gain the command of the "security forces" including south Korea's "national defence guard," "coast guard" and police formed in 1946 and the control over the military bases and installations, the US imperialists concluded the "Temporary Agreement on Military Affairs and Public Peace for the Transitional Period" with the south Korean puppet clique on August 24, 1948.

The "agreement" stipulates in its article 1 that "according to the instructions from the government of his country the commander of US forces in south Korea, within his own power, shall organize, train and equip the security forces of the ROK."

Under article 2 of the "agreement" the "commander of the US forces in south Korea" held "the command of the ROK security forces formed of the police, coast guard and national defence guard as well as of all their operations" and had "the power to form, train and equip the forces."

The "agreement" provides in its article 3 that "ROK President shall reserve his control of the areas and installations, such as 'ports, barracks, railways, communication lines and air fields' which the US commander deems necessary."

Under the "agreement" the US imperialists completely seized the command of the "security forces," the motherbody of the puppet army, and established their full control over the military installations.

Commenting the "agreement," the Seoul "Times" said that "the agreement secures the US supreme command of all the south Korean forces"

The Soviet army completely withdrew from the northern half of our Republic and the entire Korean people and the peace-loving people the world over

strongly demanded the withdrawal of the US imperialist aggressor army from south Korea. Now the US imperialists found it hard to invent any plausible excuse for their forces to stay on in south Korea. So they changed the name of their aggressive forces to the "military mission" or "advisory group" in June, 1949 and formally declared that they "withdraw troops from south Korea." But they actually exercised their military command in south Korea.

Roberts, the then chief of the "military advisory group," raved at a meeting of the divisional commanders held at the staff of the puppet ground force in October 1949: Attacks against the areas north of 38 degrees north latitude were made and will be so at my instructions. The national defence army can invade the areas north of 38 degrees north latitude only at the instructions of the US military advisory group.

As one of the plots to station as many military personnel in civilian clothes as possible under the name of the "military advisory group", the US imperialists concluded the "Agreement on the US Military Advisory Group in South Korea" on January 26, 1950 and further strengthened their control and command of the south Korean puppet army.

The US imperialists stipulated in its article 1 that "the advisory group shall consist of servicemen and civilians."

"The aim of the group," the agreement says, was "to give advice and assistance to the ROK government in the formation, control and training of the army and police forces including the ground force and coast guard and the national police and to help the above-mentioned forces to make effective use of US military aid."

Under this "agreement" (article 1), the US imperialists reaffirmed their control and command of all the armed forces of south Korea which had been stipulated in the "Temporary Administrative Agreement on Military Affairs and Public Peace for the Transitional Period."

Further, it stipulates in its article 4 that "the members of the military advisory group and their family members shall be regarded as members of the US embassy in south Korea," forcing the south Korean puppet regime to give the diplomatic privileges not only to the US imperialist aggressor troops occupying south Korea

but also to the US imperialist aggressors in plain clothes and their family members.

In this context, a US magazine "Military Commentator" wrote in its August 1955 issue: Theoretically the role of the advisory group confines itself to the maintenance of supply, inspection of drill, and signing of agreements in these fields. But in actuality, it exceeds them because it assumes full responsibility for each item of agreements.

Furthermore, the inspection, signing of agreements and operations are inseparable. So, in case agreements are not put into practice or the other side does not request what is needed, it will be inevitable to issue orders at its own initiative.

With a view to placing the south Korean puppet army under the direct control of their aggression troops occupying south Korea under the signboard of the "UN forces" while reaffirming above-mentioned agreements concluded to gain the direct control and command of the puppet army, the US imperialist aggressors concluded the "Agreement on Transferring the Command" with the south Korean puppet regime on July 14, 1950.

According to this "agreement" the command of the south Korean puppet army was transferred to the commander of the US imperialist aggressive forces.

Following the signing of the "agreement," the traitor Syngman Rhee sent his "official letter on transferring the command of the operations of the south Korean ground, naval and air forces" to MacArthur on July 15, 1950. In his letter he said: "I am pleased to transfer all commands to you, as long as the present state of operations continues, because all the UN ground, naval and air forces operating in south Korea or its waters are under your control and you are the commander-in-chief of the UN forces. Any of commands shall be exercised by you or other commanders appointed by you to exercise the right in south Korea and its waters."

He stated: "It is an honour for the ROK army to serve you."

The American "US News and World Report" said about this in its issue of July 3, 1953:

The position of Syngman Rhee as the head of a warring state is quite strange.

The war is carried on on the territory of Korea but the command is in the hands of a foreign commander.

Under treaty Syngman Rhee has no commanding

right in war or peace talks....

In his letter addressed to MacArthur in July 1950 Syngman Rhee said that he would transfer the complete command of all the south Korean army to the commander of UN forces.

...After that the military command of the south Korean army was seized by the US 8th army headquarters.

Truce came to Korea in July 1953 and the Korean Armistice Agreement was signed. It stipulates in its Para. 60, Article IV: "...within three months after the Armistice Agreement is signed and becomes effective, a political conference of a higher level of both sides" shall "be held by representatives appointed respectively to settle through negotiation the questions of the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Korea, the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, etc." But the US imperialists, before the ink on the agreement which they signed dried, fabricated the "South Korea-US Mutual Defence Pact" on August 8, 1953 to "legalize" the indefinite stationing of their aggressive troops and their permanent occupation of south Korea.

The "pact" stipulates in its article 4 that "the ROK shall grant the United States of America the right to deploy its ground, naval and air forces on the territory of the ROK and in its vicinity and the latter shall approve it." By stipulating in its article 6 that "this pact shall be effective indefinitely," the US imperialists legalized the "indefinite" stationing of their aggressive troops in south Korea. Having placed under their direct control all the south Korean military forces and materials necessary for carrying out the policy of turning south Korea into their colony and military base through the above-mentioned "agreements," the US imperialists made public the "Minutes of Proceedings at South Korea-US Talks" on November 20, 1954 to "legally" reaffirm it.

In its article 2 the "minutes" provides that "so long as the headquarters of the UN forces assumes the responsibility for the defence of the ROK, the ROK forces shall be under its command in operations."

In this connection, the Japanese magazine "Economist" commented: "The United States still retains the right and powers to station its troops in south Korea indefinitely and command the south Korean army in its operations through the commander of the US

armed forces as the commander of UN forces.

The south Korean army can neither take any independent operational action nor use arms, ammunitions and equipment without the approval and instruction of US imperialism."

The Syngman Rhee puppet regime was overthrown by the popular uprising in south Korea on April 19, 1960. At the dictates of the US imperialists, his master, Pak Jung Hi staged a "military coup" on May 16, 1961 and seized "power." Commander of the US 8th army in south Korea who held concurrently the post of "commander of the UN forces," had many "talks" with Pak Jung Hi and Kim Jong Pil and made public the "joint statement" on the command of the puppet army in May 26, 1961 to reaffirm and further tighten the command of the south Korean puppet army "legally."

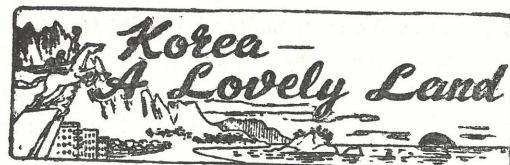
The "statement" pointed out: "The Supreme Council of State Reconstruction declares that the command of all the south Korean forces in their operations has returned to the commander of the UN forces and the latter shall exercise the command of operations in south Korea."

After the announcement of the "statement" the US imperialists set up a "liaison advisors' bureau" directly belonging to the "joint military advisory group" in the "ministry of national defence," in order to tighten their control under the reorganized commanding system of the puppet army.

As seen above, through a number of "treaties" and "agreements," the US imperialists had all powers to control and direct the south Korean puppet army in its formation, amalgamation and make-up, the size of army strength, the operations, strategies, technical drill and internal order of all units and even the supply of war materials.

Moreover, through the "liaison advisors' bureau" and the "advisory groups" in the three services, they direct and control all the activities of the "ministry of national defence" and the ground, naval and air forces. They even ratify the promotion of officers and drill of soldiers and approve their leave. In this way, the US imperialists control everything in south Korea. There is no domain or unit of the south Korean puppet army that is free from the interference and control of the US imperialist aggressor troops.

(To be continued)



Chuul Spa

Korea boasts of many hot springs. The Chuul spa is one of famous springs in Korea.

A little way up the Chuul Stream running through the Kyongsong Plain in the northeastern part of the country and one can see it.

The blue water of the East Sea is seen in the east and the snow-capped Kwanmo-bong Peak in the northwest. Modern buildings of a sanatorium are surrounded with

thick woods and trees in the garden. The Chuul spa is also celebrated for its scenic beauty.

Because of beautiful scenery and special mineral waters, Chuul is used as a recreation centre and a health resort for the working people.

The mineral waters were discovered 500 years ago. Twenty-five springs have so far been found; now their daily outflow amounts to several thousand tons.

The waters are between 53°C and 57°C and contain small quantities of radon, so they are widely used for the cure and prevention of various diseases. They are efficacious especially for arthritis, traumatic aftereffect, neural diseases, hypertension, uterine hypoplasia and chronic gastroenteric diseases.

In the days of Japanese imperialist colonial rule the Chuul spa was used exclusively for the Japanese imperialists and capitalists.

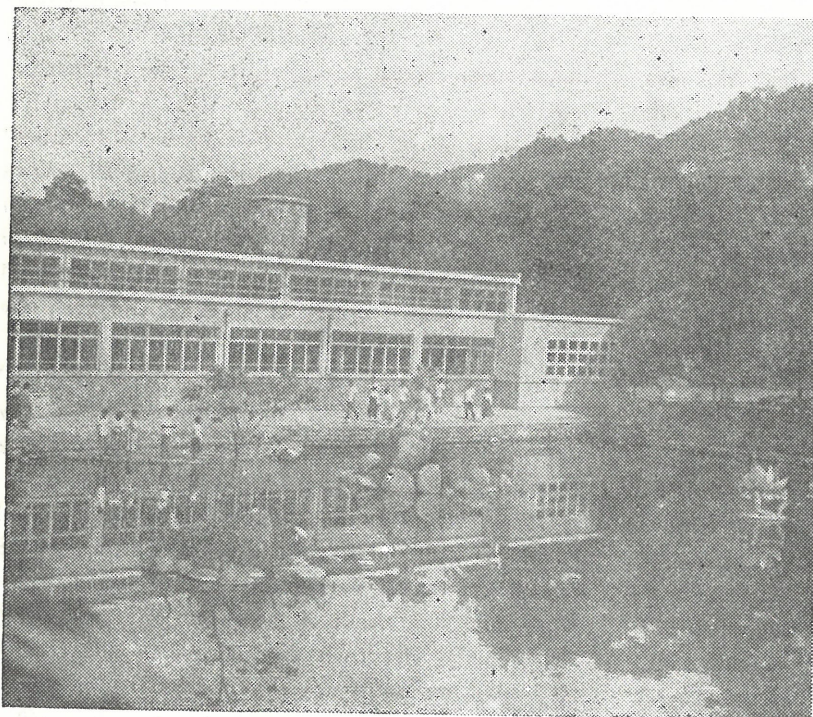
But, thanks to the profound concern of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, it turned into a recreation centre and a health resort for our working people after liberation.

There are buildings of a sanatorium and holiday homes whose sites were selected and scale fixed by the leader himself, a cinema, a greenhouse, sports grounds and various other well-appointed facilities for the recreation and treatment of working people. They are in splendid ensemble with the surrounding scenery. There are many waterfalls and queer-shaped rocks, suspension bridges over mountain streams and a glassy boating ground and an angling lake.

Every year a large number of working people come here to get medical treatment or spend their holidays free of charge.

Thanks to the deep concern of the fatherly leader for promotion of the working people's health, Chuul is getting more and more beautiful as a recreation centre, a health resort and a scenic spot.

Part of the Chuul sanatorium



The Struggle of the Third World People for Defending Natural Resources

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Now the peoples of the third world countries are intensifying their struggle to destroy the economic foothold of the imperialist monopolies and regain the natural resources of their countries not only for defending political sovereignty but also for winning economic independence, and are gaining great victories in this struggle."

The banner of anti-imperialism and independence is flying over the third world countries oppressed and plundered by the Western capitalists-imperialists for centuries and their peoples are full of a revolutionary ardour for revolution and construction and for the building of a new life. In particular, a struggle is mounting higher and higher to regain their natural resources which served the US-led imperialists as a source of profits and luxury.

Today it is an irresistible trend in the third world countries including Asian, African and Latin-American countries that foreign imperialist monopolies are confiscated and nationalized.

In 1972 the Iraqi government nationalized the "Iraqi Oil Company," the US-British imperialists' joint monopoly corporation, which robbed the country freely of her oil resources vital to her economy, thus putting an end to their plunder.

Soon after her independence, Algeria nationalized the oil and natural gas resources under the control of imperialist monopolies. Today the country controls more than 80 per cent of oil production, 100 per cent of natural

gas production and 100 per cent of oil pipelines. This year, the Venezuelan government, actively supported by the people, confiscated without compensation 10 oil enterprises and oil producing centres under a US imperialist oil monopoly "Creole Petroleum Corporation."

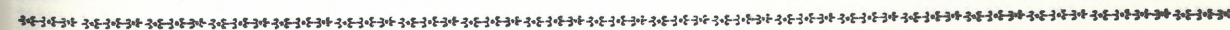
As a result, tens of thousands of hectares of oil fields owned by the US imperialist monopoly capitalists are now used for the promotion of the Venezuelan people's welfare and the building of an independent national economy.

The Peruvian people divested foreign monopolies of ownership of more than 3,140 mines including the Tormocho copper mine, one of the biggest mines in Peru, and exploit bismuth, copper and other underground resources for themselves.

Recently the Sudanese government nationalized colonialist-owned cotton plantations and irrigation works and established a big irrigation system in the delta of the Gezira, a cotton-producing centre, to increase the cotton output markedly.

Many Southeast Asian peoples know well that economic dependence brings about political dependence and are waging a vigorous struggle to drive out of their countries the Japanese militarists who, after intruding into their countries under the aegis of US imperialism, are frantically intensifying their economic aggression, plundering natural resources and peoples. They brand the Japanese militarists as "economic animals."

In their struggle for regaining their natural resources from the imperialists the third world peoples are strengthening their solid-



rity, and the imperialists are losing their control over natural resources under the powerful collective attack of the third world peoples.

At the 6th Special Session of the UN General Assembly on the Problem of Raw Materials and Exploitation, the delegates from the third world countries including Algeria scathingly denounced the criminal acts of the imperialists who rob the developing countries of natural resources as they please, by crafty and vicious methods, such as plunder of raw materials, capital export, extortion, non-equivalent exchange, "aid," the burdening of the aftereffects of their economic and currency crises, while carrying on political interference. The session turned out to be a venue of showdown where the third world countries engaged in a head-on-conflict with the imperialists by their concerted action, a place for indictment of the imperialists. They made the session adopt a "declaration" calling for the destruction of the present unequal and predatory international economic order and the establishment of a new international economic relation based on complete equality and independence. They thereby demonstrated convincingly the great influence of the third world upon the development of the international relations.

At the Third UN Conference on Law of Sea, too, the delegates of the third world countries delivered a collective attack against the imperialists seeking to continue their acts of aggression and depredation under the specious pretexts of "freedom of open seas" and "free fishing". At the meeting of the developing countries held in Nairobi, the capital of Kenya, the delegates from 77 countries of the third world exposed and denounced the criminal acts of the imperialists who rob submarine resources freely after intruding into their territorial waters. They declared the resolution of the third world countries to take

concerted action to extend the limits of their territorial waters to 200 miles and defend the right to their territorial waters and submarine resources.

During the fourth Middle East war, Arab nations took a joint resolute measure to stop their oil export to US-led imperialists, thus throwing the imperialist economy as a whole into a serious crisis from which it can never get out. Bauxite-producing countries—Guinea, Guyana, Australia, Jamaica and Surinam—formed an International Council of Bauxite Producing Countries to effectively protect bauxite. Zambia, a world-known copper producer, and many other copper producing countries of the world organized a Joint Committee of Copper-Exporting Countries' Governments aiming at waging a joint struggle against imperialist economic aggression. All this shows that the peoples of the third world countries who were long plundered by imperialists-colonialists are firmly united because of the commonness of their past positions and the purposes of their present struggle and the community of their aspiration for independence and self-reliance.

The struggle of the third world peoples to regain their natural resources and protect them is a totally just struggle for defence of the dignity of mankind as the masters of their destiny and for the consolidation of political sovereignty and economic independence and the prosperity and development of their countries; it is a part of the just struggle for putting an end to imperialist exploitation and plunder and hastening their fall and thus winning the world revolution.

With no amount of desperate efforts can the US-led imperialists ever block the way ahead of the third world peoples who are moving from victory to victory as a powerful revolutionary force of our times.

Kim Jong Hun

Algeria Advances Vigorously along the Road of Anti-imperialism and Independence

November 1 this year marks the 20th anniversary of the start of the Algerian Revolution.

In 1954 the Algerian people started a nation-wide armed uprising with Mt. Atlas as the base. After a nearly eight-year-long heroic war of resistance they overthrew the French colonialist rule which lasted more than 130 years and won national liberation and independence.

During the war the French colonialists, with the active backing of US imperialism, threw in 800,000-strong aggressive troops and squandered 8,300 million dollars. But, they could not check the national liberation struggle of the Algerian people who rose for the freedom and independence of their fatherland.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The valiant struggle of the Algerian people constituted a banner of encouragement for the national liberation struggle in the Middle East and on the African continent and wrote a brilliant page into the history of liberation struggle of the oppressed peoples the world over."

The diligent and courageous Algerian people, who threw off the yoke of imperialism-colonialism and won independence, have made remarkable progress in their struggle to defend the revolutionary gains and build a new society.

They, under the correct leadership of the Council of Revolution headed by President Houari Boumedienne, their outstanding leader, have followed the road of independence and self-reliance and socialism. They carried out important socio-economic transformations, and are powerfully pushing forward industrial, agrarian and cultural revolutions, building an independent national economy on the principle of self-reliance. Factories, enterprises and companies owned by foreign monopolies have been nationalized; the face of the towns and villages is changing; and education and culture are developing constantly.

The Algerian people's heroic struggle for national independence and their brilliant successes in building a new society exert an inspiring influence on the third world peoples

in their fight for freedom and liberation. They also represent a great contribution to strengthening the third world.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the great headway made by the Algerian people and always extend active support and firm solidarity to their just cause.

Externally, the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic holds fast to the revolutionary principle in the anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist struggle and pursues a policy of non-alignment and plays a big role in achieving the unity of the third world peoples.

The Korean and Algerian peoples are comrades-in-arms and brothers who are fighting shoulder to shoulder on one and the same front, holding aloft the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

Friendship, co-operation and solidarity are steadily strengthening between the two peoples. In particular, the visit of Houari Boumedienne, President of the Council of Revolution and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, to our country in early March this year marked a new milestone in the development of the relations of friendship between the two peoples.

The Algerian Government and people always actively support and encourage our people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The Algerian Government has always made special efforts to support us at the Fourth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned States and the 28th Session of the United Nations General Assembly held last year and many other international meetings. This is a great inspiration to us.

Our people will continue to fight hand in hand with the brotherly Algerian people for the victory of the anti-imperialist common cause.

We believe that the militant solidarity and the relations of fraternal friendship and co-operation will further strengthen and develop between the peoples of Korea and Algeria and heartily wish the Algerian people greater successes in their struggle for the prosperity and development of their country.

Tanaka's Ominous Trip to South Korea

Tanaka, prime minister of the reactionary government of Japan, flew to south Korea under the pretext of the "funeral service" for the traitor Pak Jung Hi's wife who was shot at the time of the "incident of shooting" at the traitor in south Korea.

The Japanese publications described his trip as "an entirely anomalous practice unprecedented in the world diplomatic convention," expressing "strong doubts." Even some Japanese ruling circles voiced strong opposition to his trip. Nevertheless, Tanaka flew to Seoul and had talks with the traitor Pak Jung Hi. Why?

His trip is aimed at consoling and encouraging their dispirited servant, the traitor Pak Jung Hi, who finds himself in an awkward situation in face of opposition and denunciation of the people, so that he may commit more traitorous acts and play more adequately the role of a guide to the Japanese militarists' reinvansion of south Korea, and thus realizing their ambition of aggression in Korea.

Tanaka's "anomalous practice" was prompted by the Japanese militarists' wild ambition of reinvansion of south Korea.

It is clear that Tanaka sought to gain something political to tide over their serious political crisis through

their closer tie-up and conspiracy with the Pak Jung Hi military cut-throats.

It leaves no doubt that Tanaka went to south Korea to make a sinister bargain for aggression and treachery with the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique.

Clear proof of this is furnished by the fact that Tanaka gave the traitor Pak Jung Hi a promise to "cooperate" in the "investigation" in Japan into the "incident of shooting."

What does the "cooperation" in the "investigation" mean?

As is clear from the world-known case of the Pak Jung Hi clique's abduction of democratic figure Kim Dae Jung in the heart of Tokyo in broad daylight, the "cooperation" of the Japanese militarists and the south Korean puppet clique in the "investigation" means conniving at and concealing the other side's crimes, and inventing a pretext to vilify others groundlessly by linking them with a given case.

The Pak Jung Hi gang are now resorting to a despicable and sinister ruse to link absurdly the Chong-ryon with the recent "incident of shooting" and slander us groundlessly, in an attempt to mislead public opinion at home and abroad and cover up their traitorous nature.

From this it is obvious that Tanaka's "cooperation in the investiga-

tion" means whitewashing the absurd criminal ruse of the Pak Jung Hi gang of special agents and helping them in it to strengthen the "anti-communist" system of the US imperialists, the Japanese militarists and the south Korean puppet clique and further the Japanese militarists' reinvansion of south Korea and Asia.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Our country is the first target of Japanese militarism in its overseas aggression programme."

The demeanours of the Japanese militarists with regard to the "incident of shooting" at the traitor Pak Jung Hi clearly show once again how far their wild ambition and manoeuvres to reinvade Korea have gone.

The Japanese militarists must remember clearly that if they step up their reinvansion of south Korea in all spheres, strengthen their aggressive conspiracy and alignment with the traitorous puppet clique of south Korea and continue to follow their unfriendly hostile policy towards the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, they will gain nothing good therefrom.

INSIDE BACK COVER: Sculpture "Frontline Music"

BACK COVER: Mt. Kumgang-san in autumn



No. 13502



Korea Today

PYONGYANG

12

1974

